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#### MĪRZĀ <u>KH</u>ĀN'S GRAMMAR OF THE BRAJ BHĀKHĀ

## A GRAMMAR OF THE BRAJ BHAKHA by MIRZĀ KHĀN (1676 A.D.)

The Persian Text critically edited from original MSS., with an Introduction, Translation and Notes, together with the contents of the Tuhfatu-l-Hind

by

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#### FOREWORD

The present work is an interesting specimen of Indo-Moslem literature which is important from various points of view. It is, to start with, the product of a new type of humanism which arose among Indian Musalmans in the 16th and 17th centuries, the attempt of Akbar the Great to bring about a synthesis of the old culture of India with that (mainly Persian) brought in by the early Muhammadan invaders of India supplying the immediate impetus and inspiration. When the young and virile Arab race destroyed the effete Byzantine rule in Western Asia and the Sasanian empire in Persia and established an Arab empire at Damascus and subsequently at Baghdad, the culture of the Hellenistic world united with the monotheism and practices of Islam and became a great civilizing force in the Near East, a great conservator of ancient learning and science as well as an adventurer in the quest of knowledge. A veritable renaissance of science and learning, comparable only to the European Renaissance of the 15th and 16th centuries, was inaugurated by Islam at Baghdad and elsewhere, which continued for some centuries from the 8th century onwards. Investigation started in the world of both Nature and Man. Arab explorers and geographers extended the bounds of civilized enterprise and trade. Arabic-using scholars sought to find out all that was worth preserving for the good of humanity, and philosophers and others busied themselves with human experience and human conduct, with the sciences and with philosophy. epitome of the scope of this early period of intellectual renaissance under the banner of Islam may be mentioned the encyclopædic Fihrist of Muhammad Ibn al-Nadim al-Baghdādī (died 995 A.D.). A younger contemporary of this scholar was the illustrious Abū Rayhān al-Biruni of Khwarizm (Khiva) (973-1048), whose Al-Tahqiq al-Hind is the first scientific treatise on the culture of the Hindus based on first-hand information and research, which after the slumber of a long number of centuries rekindled the torch of scientific curiosity about remote and civilized peoples which was first lighted by the Greeks (and also by the Chinese independently of the Greeks), as a result of which the world has been enriched by works like the History of Herodotos. Al-Bīrūnī's work on India is a mine of precious information, assiduously gathered by reference to original sources and sympathetically presented, on the civilization and thought of the Hindus in the 10th and 11th centuries A.D., and is in the direct line of the lost Indika of Megasthenes, forming a chronological link between the Greeks and recent Western investigators on the subject.

The Turk came to India as a conqueror and an image-breaker, filled with zeal of the knights of God who were fighting His battles against the infidel. He compromised with his Hindu subjects when he

found he was to stay and rule—he made a gesture of advance in this compromise by continuing for a time the Hindu designs on his coins, even when these were iconic, and by translating into the Hindus' language the words of his Arabic creed as Avyaktam ekam, Muhammada avatāra which he stamped in Indian letters on some of his coins. But he would not care for the civilization or thought of his Hindu subjects. for which he had generally a devout monotheistic Muhammadan's contempt, and on oceasions an awed sense of something deep and mysterious actually existing behind all the caste-observances and ritual with images, and behind the ways of the Yogis, which struck him at first sight only as mummery and unholy usages of the infidel. The Turkish conquerors might consult a Brahman astrologer or a Yogi here and there, but during the first two or three stormy centuries of conquest there was not much scope in the ordu or the camp (and court) of the Turks for sympathetic study of Indian ways. A handful of believers in a land of Kafirs, it would not be in keeping with their sense of prestige and discipline either, to do so. Gradually the Turk disappeared among the masses of the Indians, considerable numbers of whom adopted the taith of the conquerors, became their brothers in faith and brothers in arms, and so swamped them by their superior numbers. The Persian, Afghan, and other foreign Musalman followers of the Turks shared the same fate The strong arm of the Turk became a memory and a name : the newly-born Indian Musalman inherited the traditions of the Turk as the strong conqueror. Although this new Indian Musalman element was frequently strengthened by fresh foreign blood in the shape of streams of Turki, Afghan, and Persian adventurers which flowed into India, the basic tone in the formation of a Musalman culture and a Musalman mentality in India was supplied by India herself. Before the coming of the Moguls under Babar, the Indian Musalman had established his position as a noteworthy element among the peuplades of the land, and he was busy absorbing all in-coming foreigners. Musalman culture in India could no longer look upon the native Hindu culture of India as something distant or foreign, or something alien to its own life.

This was the position in the 16th century. The spirit of Abū-l-Fazl was quite different from that of Al-Bīrūnī. The spirit of the earlier scholar was that of research into the ways and thought of a foreign people, while Abū-l-Fazl's object was the description and exposition of the life and thought and world of ideas of the bigger section of the people for the benefit of the clite, the upper class, who were to a large extent of foreign blood, it is true, but who nevertheless were more or less familiar with the life and thought of their Hindu neighbours and were keenly interested in them. There was also in this attitude an eye on the cultured Muhammadan world outside,—especially in Persia, in Central Asia, and in Turkey, which countries could be approached through the Persian language: there was a desire to hold forth the marvels of the land of Hindustan which boasted of a cultured Moslem population as well. This attitude of the 16th, 17th and

18th century Moslem writers towards the native culture of India has continued to our day: the position is best illustrated by that of an Indian Musalman student from Hyderabad-Deccan whom I had found in the drawing room of a students' hostel in London, discoursing with great gusto on the miraculous powers of the Hindu Yogis of his country, before an interested group of British and continental young men.

This attitude of the Indian Musalmans, largely Indian and partly foreign in blood, the foreign element wholly absorbed and Indianized, was not one of mere idle curiosity or good humoured tolerance; it was scientific as well. The  $\bar{A}'in-i-Akbari$  of Abū-l-Fazl is an official document of highest importance; it is the first of official gazetteers on India, the prototype of English official and semi-official literature on the subject. Apart from its administrative, revenue and trade details, which form a sort of official blue-book for Akbar's reign, the portions dealing with the various aspects of Indian civilization are a scholar's compilation, written by an Indian mainly for a certain section of Indians and for those foreigners who would feel an interest in the subject. The language employed, Persian, is but secondary: nowadays a Hindu or a Muhammadan scholar in India trained in English will write a book on Hindu or Muhammadan history or culture in English, and usually not in the vernacular, although few Englishmen would read it. The home-language of the Moguls from the time of Akbar onwards was some kind of Hindi dialect—Braj, or an early form of Hindustani,—but Persian was employed for any written communication or order or report, or history, and for belles-lettres. cular literature was encouraged, during the 16th and 17th centuries. only as a side-show. Verses in Braj-bhakha ascribed to Akbar are to be found in Hindi anthologies, and there is an evidence that Aurangzeb himself composed distichs in the vernacular. Aurangzeb himself was interested in the proper orthography of Hindi words in the Persian alphabet, the official script; he was the first known reformer of Hindustani spelling (See Introduction, foot-note, p. 3).

Mīrzā Khān Ibn Fakhru-d-Dīn Muhammad, the author of the Tuhfatu-l-Hind, composed his interesting and important work sometime before 1675 A.D. (see p. 12 of the Introduction). The Contents of his work (as given in pp. 12-32 of the Introduction) indicates its scope; and we may be quite certain that all the various topics treated in the work interested the Musalman nobility and court circles of the Mogul court at the end of the 17th century. A treatise in Persian. with a scientific aspect, would be quite welcome to the elegant world of the court; and as Urdu poetry was still in its infancy, an introduction to the language, metrics and rhetoric as well as the subjectmatter of the current vernacular poetry in Braj-bhakha which had cast its spell on the princes and noblemen of the Indian Musalman court of Delhi and Agra, now Mogul or foreign only in name, would not be unwelcome. Hence this treatise with its painstaking exposition in Persian of the pronunciation of Braj-bhakha, on its proper transcription (the author takes considerable pains to get over the inadequacy of the Perso-Arabic script for Hindi) and its stray notes on the Grammar of the language—which forms the Introduction to the entire work; with its section on Braj-bhakha Prosody (including Rime), on Rhetoric, and on the subject-matter of Braj love-poetry—the types of men and women in love (nāyaka-nāyikā-bheda), etc.; on Music (including the various kinds or styles of songs, and the Rāgas and Rāgiņis, and with sections on Persian Music, cultivated side by side with the Hindu music in the Mogul court); on Erotics and sexual science, the popular 'Kok-shāstar' of Northern India, studied with considerable interest in a self-indulgent courtly circle; and finally, on 'Sāmudrik' or palmistry and phrenology. This is followed by a Hindi-Persian dictionary of over 3.000 words.

The author appears to have shown his originality in the section on Pronunciation and Orthography and Grammar, and in the Dictionary. For the rest, there were Hindi (or Braj) treatises in plenty to draw from. But in the portions on the sounds of Hindi and their representation by means of Perso-Arabic letters, Mīrzā Khān shows himself to be a careful observer. He has a difficult task to perform, viz. to make intelligible the sounds and symbols of Hindi to a person who is supposed to know only Persian. His observation is careful, but his deductions and definitions are not strictly scientific—they are 'popular'. For example,  $\mathbf{z} = d$  he calls  $d\bar{a}l - i - khafifah$  or 'lighter' d, but the aspirate  $\mathbf{u} = dh$  is described as  $d\bar{a}l - i - saq\bar{i}lah$  or 'heavy' d, the cerebral ==d as dal-i-musqilah or 'd rendering itself heavy' and the aspirate cerebral  $\mathbf{z} = dh$  as  $d\bar{a}l \cdot i \cdot asgal$  or 'heaviest' d. These terms · light', 'heavy', etc. are as wide of the mark as 'hard' or 'soft', or 'strong' or 'weak', in the vague descriptions of unfamiliar sounds given in English and other European grammars of Arabic, Hindustani and other eastern languages. But Mīrzā Khān's analysis of the sounds is well worth a careful study; and it is to be hoped that this portion of his Tuhfat will be made available to students of Phonetics and Indo-Aryan linguistics, by Mr. Ziauddin, our present editor, or some other scholar. It is interesting to note that Mīrzā Kliān has observed the aspirates = =, and == (mh, nh, lh) as single sounds, and that he has noted two kinds of nasalization—one, a full nasalization which he indicates by constraints (styled nun-i-maghnunah) and the other is probably a kind of 'reduced nasal' which he calls nūn-i-munawwanah differentiated by the editor as ... Mīrzā Khān's anxiety to see that his Hindi words are not misspelt makes him remarkably painstaking, for he gives after each Hindi word in his text (written, of course, in the Perso-Arabic character) a full spelling of the word, naming each letter with the distinctive name he has invented for it—an elaborate and an exceedingly tedious process.

The present work includes only the section on 'the Grammatical Laws of the Bhakha', forming Section II of Chapter IV of the Introduction of this big work. The various sub-sections enumerated in the List of Contents (on pp. 13-14) fully explain its scope. The Sanskrit grammatical terms as applied to Hindi of the 17th

century are interesting. The important topics are touched, and although this section is not very long (barely 16 pages in the present edition), it compares favourably with the oldest grammars of Indo-Aryan vernaculars written by European writers (e.g. the Hindustani Grammar of Jakob Josua Ketelaer, and the Bengali Grammar of Padre Manoel da Assumpçam, both published in 1743, the first from Leiden and the second from Lisbon).

The Braj-bhakha grammar in the *Tuhfat* would appear to be the oldest grammar of a Modern Indo-Aryan vernacular that has so far come to light. The same may be said of the Dictionary. When Mr. M. Ziauddin of the Visva-bharati told me about the *Tuhfat*, it interested me greatly, and the care taken by the original author in transcribing the Hindi words appeared to me to be a specially valuable feature of the work. Mr. Ziauddin thought of publishing the vocabulary only, but at my suggestion he took in hand the grammar as well. I repeat the hope that he will soon take in hand the section on Orthography and Prosody (including also Rime). This will give us some materials of unique value for studying the linguistics of Hindi, particularly the phonetics and phonology of the Hindi of the late medieval period.

Mr. Ziauddin has done his editing and translating work conscientiously and has taken pains over his Introduction, which tells us all that can be known about the author and all that is worth knowing about the work. He deserves (with the Visva-bharati which is publishing the work) the thanks of students of Indian linguistics for making this work available, at least in some of its parts (in the Grammar portion, and in the Dictionary which will be issued shortly). The work was previously referred to and used by Sir William Jones as early as 1784. Since then it has remained closed in its MSS. and has not been utilised by scholars. Through the labours of Mr. Ziauddin, Mīrzā Khān speaks once more and tells us about the Brajbhakha language and poetry, a subject in which he was thoroughly at home and which was so very near his heart.

The University, Calcutta, February 1st, 1935. SUNITI KUMAR CHATTERJI.

#### INTRODUCTION

The Grammar of the Brai Bhākhā, of which the Persian text and an English translation are here offered, originally forms part of 'the Introductory Chapter' of the Tuhfatu-l-Hind by Mirza Khan ibn Fakhru-d-Din Muhammad. 1 Tuhfatu-l-Hind (lit., 'a Present from India'), was first referred to with some details by Sir William Jones, in his article 'On the Musical Modes of the Hindus', which he wrote in 1784 A.D.<sup>2</sup> In this article he has amply drawn upon the material supplied in the Tuhfat, and introduces the work and the author to his readers thus: 'The Persian Book, entitled "a present from India", was composed, under the patronage of A'zam Shāh, by the very diligent and ingenious Mīrzā Khān, and contains a minute account of Hindu literature in all or most of its branches; he professes to have extracted his elaborate chapter on music, with the assistance of Pandits, from Rāgārnava, or Sea of Passions, the Rāgderpana, or Mirror of Modes, the Sabhāvinoda, or Delight of Assemblies, and from other approved treatises in Sanskrit '.8

#### THE PREFACE OF THE TUHFAT.

The MS. of the Tubfat that Sir William Jones studied, now belongs to the India Office Library (No. LXXVIII, 18×191, ff.431, II. 15, p. 106), and has been kindly lent to the Visva-bharati for my use. The MS, bears ample notes on its margins in Sir William Jones' hand that show how minutely some of the chapters had been studied by him, specially those of the Grammar and Music and the last which is a Dictionary of the Hindi language. This MS. was presented to him, as stated on the fly-leaf, by a certain 'Ali Ibrāhīm Khalil, in 1199/1784 A.D. There is a seal under this statement which reads: 'Alī Ībrāhīm Khān Bahādur, 1783'. The MS. is written in fair nasta'liq and is dated by the scribe Shahr Yar Khan, on fol. 298a: 'Finished, 28th Rajab, 1182 A.H., Friday, three hours after sunrise'. Another date in a different hand, on the same fol. is: '16th Shawwal, 1182 A.H.'. On fol. 431b the scribe concludes: ' Finished with utmost care in copying from and comparison with the original, on the 5th Zi-l-Qa'dah, 1182 A.H.

<sup>1</sup> Lachmi Narāyan Shafiq has mentioned Mīrzā khān in his Gul-i-Ra'nā, النواللا , a Biographical Dictionary of Indian Poets, and this reference is perhaps the earliest yet known.

2 Published in the 3rd Vol. of the Asiatic Researches, p. 65.

<sup>3</sup> Other works mentioned by Mirzā Khān are, Rāg mālā and Sangit-darpan. The latter was originally composed for Rājah Mānsingh of Gwāliār, as its Sanskrit title Māna-kutūhuta signifies. Faqīrullāh Khān translated it into Persian in about 1076/1666 A.D.

Mr. C. Rieu does not mention, we do not know why, the Grammar of the Braj Bhākhā in his list of the contents of the Tuhfat, although some catalogues have mentioned it. Nor does he refer to the 'Terminating Chapter' of the work, which is a Dictionary of the Hindl language and covers half its bulk. It seems that Mr. C. Rieu was misled by the ambiguous title of the last chapter 'Khātimah', and took it to mean the usual منام of Persian works. In fact, three chapters and not two, as Mr. C. Rieu has mentioned, are wanting in the British Museum copy.

As stated in the preface of the Tuhfat, the work was composed during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzib 'Alamgir: در عبد ميمنت خدير كشورستان ..... ابوالظفر محى الدين محمد اورنگ زيب (fol. 1b). The author has devoted about two pages to the eulogy of the king. All MSS, contain this identical praise of the king and agree thus far that the work was composed within the lifetime of 'Alamgir. There is, however, this difficulty to be faced that some MSS. in their preface mention the prince A'gam Shah as the patron of the author, while others bear the name of the prince Mu'izzu-d-Din Jahandar Shah, along with that of Kukultash Khan at whose request the work is stated in such MSS. to have been originally composed. The brief praise of Kukultāsh Khān includes the phrase 'razī' i-Shāh ' رضيع شاة, i.e. 'the foster brother to the king', which determines the identity of Kukultāsh Khān as one who received his title 'Khān Jahan Bahadur Zafar Jang', in 1086/1676 A.D. As this title is not mentioned along with his name, Mr. C. Rieu infers the date of the work to be before 1086/1676 A.D.<sup>2</sup> Moreover the relation of fosterbrothership with 'Alamgir, rules out the other Kukultash Khan, named 'Ali Murad Khan, who is very liable to be confused with the former because of his foster-brotherhood and close intimacy with Jahandar Shah. This Kukultash Khan had governed the province of Multan, as Mr. C. Rieu has mentioned, in the name of the young prince Jahandar Shah and finally lost his life fighting for Jahandar Shah against Farrukh Siyar, in 1713 A.D. To complete the confusion, he had also received the same title of Khan Jahan, from Jahandar Shāh, in 1712 A.D. The former Kukultāsh Khān, Malik Husain Khawafi, was distinguished as 'Alamgiri, and used to boast of his fosterbrotherhood with 'Alamgir. Khāfi Khān in his narration of the events of 1094 A.H. says: 'He (i.e. Kukultāsh Khān) claiming relationship as foster-brother, used a language that does not become a gentleman'.8 بدعوي نسبت برادر رضاعي كلمات ناكفتني بربان ميآورد

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Jones has the following incorrect note in the margin against the word A'gam Shāh,: 'Surnamed afterwards Bahader Shah, Muhhemmed A'adhem Shah or A'agem 1678-1687, from introduction Hindy Literature'.

Rieu's Cat., Vol. I, p. 62. Maāgirul-Umarā, Vol. I, p. 798, 801 (1891).
 Maāgir-i-'Alamgīri, p. 142.
 Muntakhab-al-Lubāb, 1874, Vol. II, p. 299.

سب متبوالرَّ من أُوبهُمْ

المحديد رَب العالمين والعداة على مول محددًا لا المحاملين المجديد ركب العالمين وه فهران مجدم رافعان المن فخ الديم محرد وعد يمين من المحشور سيان مدالكان وضافوان مرفق معاجبة الى اخترر حركو كافئ شهنان خورسيد هو ه أيون ي الواسطفاء وافا فن على العالمين بره واحد يه بري مطالع بن خود سلطاء وافا فن على العالمين بره واحد يه بري مطالع بن خراز نده ديم بي الى فرازند كاسدر سلطا الى خاقان كوفل في

,,,

By courtesy of the Librarian of the India Office Library Reduced Facsimile of fol. 1 b. Ms. A.

I may mention here that the statement in the Cat. of the Public Oriental Lib. at Patna that the author wrote the work 'at the request of Kukultash Khan for the prince Mu'izzu-d-Din Jahandar Shah', does not occur in the MS. preserved in that library, nor even the names quoted here. On the contrary it agrees with the India Office Lib. MS. and that of W. Pertsch's Cat. and contains the praise of A'zam Shāh. The Bodleian Cat. mentions Jahāndār Shāh as the son of "Alamgir which is also confusing. The year of the birth of Jahāndār Shāh, given in Mr. C. Rieu's Cat., 1071 a.H., is carelessly quoted as the year of the birth of Mīrzā Khān, in the India Office Cat. of 'Two Collections of Persian and Arabic MSS., '1902, p. 59. In this Catalogue the name of the author is given as Mīrzā Muḥammad ibn Fakhrud-Din Muhammad, while the MS. itself has Mīrzā Khān ibn Fakhrud-Din Muhammad.

As regards the actual patron of the author, I think, Jahandar Shah and Kukultash Khan's names are both later insertions in the preface. While, on the other hand, there is no apparent reason why A'zam Shāh's name should have been substituted for that of Jahandar Shāh. A'zam Shāh was defeated by his brother Mu'azzam Shāh in the battle-field of Akbarābād in 1707 A.D., in which he lost his life. Mu'azzam Shāh ruled as Bahādur Shāh for five years and his son Jahandar Shah succeeded him. It is obvious that A'zam Shah's

name could not have been put in later.

A'zam Shāh was a great patron of Bhākhā language and the poets who wrote in it. The poet Niwaj of the Doab translated the Sakuntalā of Kālidāsa into Bhākhā by his order. The verses of the Sat-Sai of Bihārī Lāl Chaube were arranged in the order in which they now stand, for A'zam Shāh's use, hence the name of the modern recension 'Sat-Saī A'zam Shāhī'.1

<sup>1</sup> It may be noted here that Khān Mir Hādi, the Diwān of the prince A'zam Shāh, the patron of our author, was a scholar of Hindi language. His discussion with 'Alamgir concerning the orthography of certain Hindi words should be of interest here. When after his imprisonment he was made the Secretary of the Daru-l-Inshā he had a talk with the king about the transliteration of certain HindI letters into Persian, which the author of the Maāgiru-l-Umarā (Vol. II, p. 38) has quoted from Khān Ārzū. Khān Mīr Hādī said: A (  $\dagger$  ), though included in the Hindi alphabet is not used as a consonant letter in words. Instead of 1, 5, and 5, in Hindi they have a letter called 'kana' US. (ater = 1) which they use as initial, medial and final. Out of these 12 vowels this kana, i.e. a, t, resembles in form and sound the Persian a, الف. In the first period of Islamic rule in India, the translators and Persian authors wrongly used h, s for the original a, for example, they wrote Bangālah and Mālwah for Bangāla and Malwa. The king being convinced of this mistake, ordered his officebearers that such words henceforward should be written with final a and not h. Alamgir also possessed some knowledge of Hindi as most princes learnt this Raining also possessed some knowledge of Rindi as most princes learnt this language. He had in his court the following Hindi poets whom he patronized: Käli-Dās Tribēdi, Ishwar, Sāmant, Krishna, Indrajit; and, the poet Tripāṭhi who served him in some other capacity. (The Modern Vernacular Literature of Hindustan, Sir G. A. Grierson, 1886, pp. 67-80.)

Nothing is yet known about the author himself. His name is differently given in different MSS. W. Pertsch's Cat. (1888, p. 83, No. 34 or 40, 224), gives the name as Mīrzā Jān ibn Fakhru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, while the British Museum Cat. (MS. No. ADD. 16, 868), and also the Bodleian Lib. Cat. (p. 1022b), give the name of the author as Mīrzā Muḥammad ibn Fakhru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, without any Khān or Jān.

In preparing the text of the Grammar I have used only three MSS., viz.: The India Office MS. (MS. A), the Asiatic Society of Bengal's MS. (MS. B), and the Oriental Public Library of Patna's MS. (MS. C). As the Patna Lib. MS. could not be lent, I brought a copy of the grammar portion of that MS. I have preferred to use the India Office MS. as basis for my collation as it happens to be the best of the three. The Patna Lib. MS. is not guilty of so many omissions as the Asiatic Society's MS. is, and, from the standpoint of its calligraphy, is the best written of the three, but that is a small comfort for the scribe seems to have had absolutely no idea of what he was copying.

#### SUBJECTS OF THE TUHFAT.

The Tuhfatu-l-Hind treats of the Hindī literature that existed on a variety of subjects of ordinary as well as of strictly academic interest, e.g. palmistry, dancing, music, prosody, rhetoric, lexicography, etc. and that had developed certain special characteristics among the people who spoke Hindī or Braj Bhākhā as their language. The work is fairly comprehensive in treatment; and, as an example of the study of Indian vernaculars by Muslim scholars, as also as a substantial contribution to the advancement of the particular language concerned, is of singular importance. One feels while going through the work that the author has tried to make sure that the Hindī language with all its fundamentals should be safe within the pages of this one book at least, even though all other literature on the subjects got lost or destroyed. The amount of study and labour poured on this work, considering the lack of material on which the author could draw, at least for some of his chapters, is undoubtedly tremendous.

One notable feature of the author is that he is very practical. He exclusively concerns himself with the practice and technique of the arts he deals with, and after having defined and explained the principles, he at once launches on detail and gives a full account of those principles as they function in their respective fields. It would be admitted that his work is not merely a translation or a compilation based on some Hindi or Sanskrit works, as earlier studies had mainly been. The *Tuhfat* does not only postulate what Hindi works contain

on the subjects concerned, but it is also a genuine and successful step towards assimilating their matter into Muslim literature and life. While authors before Mīrzā Khān had been mostly mere interpreters of Indian culture, Mīrzā Khān can claim the distinction of being both an interpreter and one who tried effectively to assimilate and master the vernacular and its literary graces, so that his community might be able to use these as vehicles for the expression of their newly-developed Indo-Muslim consciousness of a newly-found Hindu-Muslim intellectual atmosphere. The Muslim authors, who had stuck so far to the Persian language as their hereditarily received medium of self-expression, although Persian was no longer very natural to them, found out that their contact with Persian and its literary background had to a great extent been severed some time before, and that there was every reason for taking to the spoken vernaculars more seriously than Such was indeed the advice that our great Urdu poet Saudā received and which made him finally give up composing verses in Persian and take up (Hindostānī) Urdū for the purpose.1

The Muslims born in India and born mostly of mixed parentage had lost that natural and genuine control over the Persian language which alone could assure the literary worth of their work. had already begun to feel their very ambiguous position between the current vernacular and their literary Persian. The vernacular had already been adopted and developed to serve as a medium for literary work. The Urdū poets had long begun to sing in Urdū and their prosody, the subject of their poetry, as well as their poetical devices like metaphor, allusions, etc. were, as was natural, borrowed wholesale from the Persian language. This procedure gradually Persianized the Urdū tongue. And just here it is where Mīrzā Khān steps in to mend He attempted to bring the Bhākhā or the current Hindī into closer touch with the Muslims. He tried to put before them the means of studying the Bhākhā literature. He gave them its grammatical laws, its prosody, rhetoric, music, and the subjects of its poetical treatment, manners of expression, conventions, the conception of love in Hindu poetry, and a dictionary of the current Bhākhā; but unfortunately he appeared rather too late.

Mirzā Khān's vocabulary proves that he deals with a language which is not strictly literary Bhākhā nor Hindī, but the colloquial Bhākhā. We find that the final au and ai ( $\P$ ) and  $\bar{a}$ ), which are characteristic of literary Bhākhā, change into a ( $\P$ ) and  $\bar{a}$  ( $\P$ ) in the colloquial (Hindostāni), and which, as a distinct tendency, had been fast developing by the end of the 16th century. In modern Hindi or

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Thus Saudā quotes his words:

جوچاھے نہ کہ کہے ہند کا زبان دان شعر'۔ تو بہتر اُسکے لئے ربختہ کا ہے۔ آئین وگو نہ کُہ کے وہ کیون شعر فارسی ناحق'۔ ہمیشہ فارسی دان کا هو مورد نفرین ( سودا )

Urdū it is lately that we lost the Braj or Panjābī penultimate y, which was so strongly present in the old Urdū of the Deccan. We now say:  $bol\bar{a}$  'he said',  $lag\bar{a}$  'began',  $kah\bar{a}$  'said', but in the old Urdū we have:  $boliy\bar{a}$ , for the Braj boliyau,  $lagiy\bar{a}$ , for the Braj lagiyau, and such also are the words:  $basriy\bar{a}$  'passed away',  $dekhiy\bar{a}$  'saw',  $s\bar{a}w\bar{a}riy\bar{a}$ ' decorated',  $liyay\bar{a}$ ' brought',  $bhariy\bar{a}$ ' filled', and  $rakhiy\bar{a}$  'kept', etc. These -y- forms are still used in the Panjābī.

Inshā-Allah Khān's Hindī tale راني كبتكي bears examples of such words.

One very important step that Mīrzā Khān took in the Tuhfat was the spelling of Hindi words according to a definite system of transliteration, which is explained at length in the Introductory Chapter. He compares the Hindi, Arabic, and Persian alphabets, points out the comparative lack of sounds along with such as are common to them. He reproduces in Arabic characters all peculiarly Hindi sounds (excepting r which he seems to have never heard), by distinguishing them by diacritical marks and with designations that suggest the required change in pronunciation. For example, for the Hindi characters th, t, and th, the nearest approach in Arabic and Persian is عن t, i.e. فوقانى فوقانى tāi-fauqānī. It is taken to serve the basic sound for th, t, and th. If the Arabic t be assigned the quality of hardness of pronunciation in the positive degree, according to Mirza Khan, it would represent the Hindi th, termed تاى موقانهي نقبله tā-i-fauqānii-saqīlah, such as we pronounce in the word that meaning 'a plate'. If the same Arabic t be qualified with a comparative degree of hard-تاي موقاني ness, it would represent the Hindi t, termed by Mīrzā Khān tā-i-fauqānī-i-musqilah, used in the word tika meaning 'mark'. And so, if the Arabic t be given the superlative degree of hardness of expression, it would represent the Hindi th, ناي فوقاني اثقل tā-i-fauqānī-i-asqal, such as occurs in the word thag meaning 'a robber'.

Other peculiar sounds have also been specified in the same manner. In spelling the Hindi words that occur in all chapters of the *Tuhfat* care has been taken to reproduce the actual colloquial pronunciation of those words by defining each letter according to the given system of transliteration. Often variations in the colloquial pronunciation are also given. For example, bairāṭī is also colloquially pronounced as bairārī and bararī; todkā is ordinarily todī, and hindolī is commonly pronounced as hindol. etc.

Mīrzā Khān's treatment of his subjects is fairly scientific and sufficiently comprehensive. Philologically, his vocabulary must be of great interest to those who are concerned in the subject of vernacular linguistics. Hindī and Bhākhā are to him two interchangeable terms, and he uses both to mean the same thing by them. Whereas Ināhā-Allah Khān, a later writer, differentiates between the two when he says about the language of his Hindī tale, 'Rānī Ketaki', that it would neither loose its quality of being Hindūī nor Bhākhā-ness

would creep into it.1 Hindui here means the current Hindi or Hindostānī and Bhākhā signifies the older form of the Hindi.

Mīrzā Khān says: 'Bhākhā particularly belongs to the Braj country and its neighbourhood'. At another place, he includes Gwāliār and Candwār,2 etc. within the range of spoken Bhākhā. In his introduction to the Grammar he mentions the Doab of the Ganga and Jamnā as a country possessing an eloquent language. As in his opinion only Bhākhā is eloquent he means to say that the language of the Doāb is also Braj Bhākhā.

In the chapter on music Mirzä Khān mentions the following dialects in connection with the songs sung in them: Purabi, to which the Barwāi variety of songs is peculiar; Rajpūtī, of which Kadī is a speciality; the dialect of Khairābād, in which Khayāl is mostly sung; Gujrātī, in which the Muhammadans of Gujrat sing the Jakrī variety of music; Bhākhā, to which Bhog is peculiar; and Punjābī which is particularly fond of Tappa.

Bhākhā being the chief literary language of those provinces and also being the name for the current dialects, it was commonly considered the source of all other allied dialects. Mīrzā Khān says: 'excepting Sanskrit and Prakrit, Bhākhā comprehends the rest of the dialects'. And in his opinion Prakrit is a production of Sanskrit and Bhākhā.

To Mīrzā Khān Bhākhā appeals as the most elequent of all languages. He thinks this language is most suitable for ornate poetry as also for singing the praise of the lover and the beloved, and is mostly spoken and used by poets and cultured people. This is corroborated by Sir G. A. Grierson who writes 'The Hindi poetry, in the Western Hindī language, is almost all in Braj Bhākhā...'s Bhakha prevailed far towards the west of Mathura and for many a century had been the common literary language of the Western Gangetic Valley and Rajputana, where it was designated as Pingal, against the local vernaculars that were nicknamed Dingal.

Of all the chapters those on prosody and music are the most elaborately done. The chapter on music includes a section on Persian music, with a subsection on mixed Hindi and Persian modes; Ragas composed by Amir Khusrau, Sultan Sarqi, and Makhdum Bahaud-Din, the inventor of Khayal. There is also a section in this

chapter on the technical terms used in Nrit, i.e., in dance.

<sup>3</sup> The Indian Antiquary for January, 1903, p. 16.

The chapter on prosody begins with a detailed analysis of the basic principles of Hindi prosody, manipulation of long and short syllables, the mātrās, etc. There are enumerated seventy-five varieties of meters. He deals with each of these separately at length and illustrates each of these with Persian verses composed by himself.

<sup>1</sup> J.A.S.B., 1852, p. 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Candwar, Chandwar, Janwar is a district, 25 miles east of Agra on the route from Mathura to Etawa, on the river Jamna, and is mostly occupied by Cauhān tribes. (Jarret's A'in-1 Akbarī, II, p. 183.)

The Sangit Chand is thus illustrated (fol. 98a):

خالِ سیاهت عنبر خالص نوش لبانت مایهٔ جانها چین جبینت موجهٔ کوثر موجی میانت راز نها نها باخد چون گل بالب چون مل بارخ مهوش آی بت زیبا گوی یکی سَکردی شَکردی تَکردی تَکردی تَکردی تَنَنَتُکُ تَهیا

Caubolā (fol. 101b):

ای رخ تو روشن چون مالا وی سر زلفت چون شب سیالا موی میانت هیچی نه کا کلِ تو جنز پیتچنی نه (مفتعلن مفعولن فاع)

Each illustration at the end of a descriptive note is scanned according to the method adopted in Arabic and Persian prosody. Next he gives seventy-one kinds of Chappay meters, hundred and twenty-one kinds of Barn-parstar meters, eight Sanskrit meters, and at the end he gives us fourteen more, which he claims to have invented and introduced into Hindi literature. He says he never heard of any of these meters and neither came across any of these in any book. If any of these meters be incidentally found in a book, then, he says, the case must be considered as one of simultaneous invention.

I am not aware of any other earlier attempt at a grammar of the Hindi or Hindostānī language other than that of Mīrzā Khān's. John Joshua Ketelaer wrote his grammar of the Hindostānī in about 1715 A.D., which was published by David Millius in 1743 A.D. Lallujī Lāl of Agra (1803 A.D.) is mentioned by Sir G. A. Grierson as the author of a grammar entitled Maṣādir-i-Bhākhā. Mīrzā Khān's Dictionary is again the first attempt at anything like a dictionary of the Hindi language. The Dictionary of the Hindostānī language by Fraciscus M. Turonesis, referred to by J. C. Amadutinus, was written in 1704 A.D., regarding which he says that it could be seen in the Propaganda Library of Rome till 1761 A.D. Dayā-Rām Tripathī wrote a dictionary of Hindi in about 1741 A.D.

Mīrzā Khān's Dictionary of the Hindi language contains more than three thousand words, all spelt according to the given system of transliteration. Here is an example of a word spelt and explained in برندابن بکسر اول و رای Lughāt-i-Hindi (fol. 327a):

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Modern Vernacular Literature of Hindostan, pp. 101, 103. 75 and 76. The Indian Antiquary for January, 1903, p. 19.

متّصله و نون منّرته و دال خفیفهٔ مهدوده و بای موحدهٔ خفیفهٔ مفتوح ، نام صحوای و موضعی است مشهور در نواحی متهوا که کانه دران صحوا گاو میچوائید - و آنوا در متعارف بندرابن گوبند \*

"Brindāban: the first letter (b to be pronounced) with the vowel i and r (to be read) conjointly with it; the nasalized n, and the soft d moved with the vowel  $\bar{a}$ ; the one dotted b to be pronounced with a; it is the name of that well-known forest and district in the midst of which Mathurā is situated, and where Kānh used to take his cows for pasture; it is commonly pronounced as Bindrāban."

It should be noted that in the dictionary, in the spelling of words, the author always leaves out the final letter unspelt. In his introduction he says that as in most of the Hindi words the last letter is unmoved by any vowel he has left it as such. The other reason for this omission being the vocabulary is divided according to the initial and final letters, the initial letter forming the head of the  $B\bar{a}b$  and the final that of the Fagl. Thus there was in fact not so much need of specially indicating the last letter in spelling the word. But if any letter has a moveable final it is fully spelt.

The Hindi verses quoted by the author are not all spelt. Some of these are composed by the author himself; I give them below with provisional transliteration of the same.

Example of Dipanniya-duwār (fol. 154):-

Nain tuhārī Siyām lāl at rātī mātī.

Example of an Awant-alankar (fol. 155):-

Dān pujārī narak số dārī baikunthān,

Kaun narak mễ kyố pare jo karatū hai dẫn (fol. 157) :-

Sēj bichā dē bālā lāl, rain batā dē lālā bāl.

Some other verses are :-

Ēk birah mỗ tan dahē, dūjē dēt bhay Anāg, Tijai rain ḍarāwani, cauthe kaŭ na sāg.

> نپتھہ کتھی ات چھیں تی اندھیری ریں کانو دور انجاں می کیسے پاریں چیں

Nipath kathin at chīn tan, ādhērī rain, Kānū dūr, anjān man, kaisē pāwē cain.

جاگت جاگت نس سکھي آرُن بھی درکِ لال ھر سوں کر کے کیسل کیسون نین نواوت بال

Jāgat jāgat nis sakhī, arun bha'ī, drik lāl, Har số karkē kail kyő nain nawāwat bāl.

دده ست بهک بیری بهیو

Dadh sut bhak bairī bhayō. This line alone is fully explained by the author.

Other than the Introductory chapter and the Terminating, which have been mentioned above, the *Tuhfatu-l-Hind* contains seven chapters:—

1st. On Prosody.

2nd. On Rhyme.

3rd. On Poetics and Rhetoric.

4th. On Art of love in Literature.

5th. On Music.

6th. On Sexual Science.

7th. On the Science of Character Reading.

11

The scheme for transliterating Hindi or Braj sounds, that Mirzā Khān has followed and explained in his Introduction to the *Tuhfatul-Hind*, runs briefly as follows:—

#### THE SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION.

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▼, a, • (hamza).
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T, i, إمانيل (hamza-i-mulayyanah, when preceded by ā, e.g. in مائيل, mā'il).

۹, b, ب (bā-i-muwaḥḥadah).

q, p, پ (pā-i-'ajamī-i-khafīfah, e.g. in يدر pidar, 'father ').

प, c, ह (jīm-i-'ajamī i-khafīfah, e.g. in جمن caman, ' garden ').

ج, d, القا-i-khafifah).

ਚ, s, ڛ (sīn-i-muhmalah).

ष, š, ش (shīn-i-mu'jamah).

a, g, پ (kāf-i-'ajamī i-khafīfah, e.g. in گرهر gauhar, ' jewel ').

य, y, & (yā-i-taḥtānī).

₹, r, l, m, n, w, when simple are left unspecified.

स्त्रों, a) (lām-i-gaqīlah, e.g. in كاله kālh, 'yesterday ').

س, mh, مهد (mim-i-saqilah, e.g. in برصّها Brammhā).

🔫, nh, نه (nūn-i-šaqīlah, e.g. in کنهس Kanhs, and کانه Kānh).

ज, ū, وُر (wāw-i-ma'rūf, e.g. in nūr), 'light ').

wāw-i-majhūl, e.g. in شور šor, 'noise').

t, i, یر (yā-i-ma'rūf, e.g. in پیر pīr, ' old man ').

v, ē, ير (yā-i-maj-hul, e.g. in زبر zēr, 'under').

খা, ā, i (alif-i-mamdūdah).

\* س س when it nasalises the preceding vowel; for example, cad, عائد, 'Moon'; bud, بونّد, 'drop'; god, عائد, 'gum'; bhaura, بيندًا, 'bee'; nld, نينّد, 'sleep'; peda, بيندًا, 'bottom'; kawal, كنّول 'lotus', etc.

न, n, u (nūn-i-munawwanah, e.g. in gang گنگ).

w, bh, ه (bā-i-muwaḥḥadah-i-saqīlah, e.g. in bhār, بہار, 'burden').

फ, ph, يهل (pā-i-'ajamī i-gaqīlah, e.g. in يهل phal, 'fruit ').

ष, th, نه (tā-i-fauqānī-i-saqīlah, e.g. in تهال thāl, 'plate ').

top, 'hat '). ور (tā-i-faugāni-i-muşqilah, e.g. in پُوب top, 'hat ').

ع, th, الله (tā-i-fauqānī-i-asqal, e.g. in الله thag, 'robber').

भा, jh, جبك (jīm-i-tāzī-i-gaqīlah, e.g. in جبه jhak, 'fish ').

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ج, ch, عبال chāl, 'skin ').
maoch, 'big fish '). عبه maoch, 'big fish ').
भ, dh, عن (dāl-i-gaqīlah, e.g. in dhan, معن, 'wealth').
dar, 'fear '). ور dāl-i-mugqilah, e.g. in قر
dhol, 'drum'). قارل दें, (dāl-i-asqal, e.g. in تعول
T, r, ) (rā-i-muttaşilah, e.g. in يربت prīt, 'love ').
, khār, 'salt'). لهن (kāf-i-gaqīlah, e.g. in کہار khār, 'salt').
🔫, kkh, کبه (kāf-i-tāzī i-muşqilah, e.g. in مکبه, mukkh, 'face ').
ه, gh, اگر (kāf i-'ajamī i-saqīlah, e.g. in گر, ghar, 'house').
बा, uā, oā, (wāw-i-mašmumah, e.g. in دوار , duār, 'door').
या, iā, io, iu, (yā-i-mašmumah, e.g. in سيام, Siyām).
ຈ, a, ້ຳ, e.g. in ນິ່ງເ ablā, 'a girl between ten and twenty '.
س, ā, ĺ, e.g. in البا ābhā, 'reflection '.
Tndr, 'Indra'. إندر i, أ, e.g. in إندر
tkh, 'sugar-cane'. ای e.g. in ای ikh, 'sugar-cane'.
च, u, أ, e.g. in أجيار' ujyārā, ' light '.
ज, ū, أ, e.g. in ودهر Ūdhō.
≂, ri, ري, ri.
₹, rī, ري, rī.
ح, lri, رى, (This is the North Indian pronunciation of द ; the
         ancient value had no r element in it).
اري, lrī, رايي.
eh, 'this '. ويه eb, 'this '.
बारबेbat, ' elephant '. وَمَى airabat, ' elephant '.
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ৰী, o, اور or, 'other side '. ৰী, au, ু, e.g. in اور aur, 'and '.

### CONTENTS OF THE 'TUḤFATU-L-HIND' BY MĪRZĀ KHĀN IBN FAKHRU-D-DĪN MUḤAMMAD.

Foll. 1b-2b.

#### THE PREFACE.

The Preface consists of a eulogium addressed to Aurangzīb and his son, the prince A'zam Shāh. In some MSS., it is his grandson, the prince Jahāndār Shāh who is mentioned instead of A'zam Shāh. In such MSS. it is also definitely stated that the work was composed by the request of Kukultāsh Khān, the foster-brother of the King. His title 'Khān Jahān' being not mentioned here with his name, (which he had received in 1086/1675) enables us to fix the date of the work before 1675 A.D.

Foll. 2b-48a.

#### THE INTRODUCTION.

The Introduction: On the Characters of the Hindi Alphabet; the orthography of Hindi letters, simple and compound, and some of the grammatical rules of the Bhākhā.

#### Chapter I.

The Hindi alphabet: the vowels; a system of transcribing the peculiar Hindi sounds (letters) into the Arabic script.

#### Section (1).

The 18 sounds that are common to the Hindi, Arabic and Persian alphabets.

#### Section (2).

The scheme for transliteration of Hindi letters into Arabic.

- A. 17 peculiar Hindī sounds.
- B. The transliteration of the peculiar Hindi sounds.

#### Chapter II.

The number and order of Hindi letters and their discrimination from the 32 Arabic and Persian characters; the orthography of the simple and compound Hindi characters.

#### Section (1).

The number and order of the Hindī alphabet and their distinction from the 32 Arabic and Persian characters.

- A. The number and order of the alphabet.
  - (a) The number of letters in the Hindi alphabet (35).
  - (b) The order of letters in the Hindi alphabet.
- B. The distinction of the Hindi characters from the 32 Arabic characters.

#### Section (2).

The orthography of the simple and compound Hindi characters.

- A. The orthography of 35 simple Hindi letters explained.
- B. The orthography of the compound Hindi characters explained.

#### Chapter III.

The vowel marks (māts), Samān, and the rules of the grammar concerning them.

(a) Combination of the two similar vowels (5).

(b) Combination of dissimilar vowels (4); Sandachhar (sandhyaksara); Bisarg (visarga); Binjan (vyañjana); Anunāsik (anunāsika); Lagh (laghu), Dīragh (dirgha), and Pulit (pluta) mātrās.

#### Chapter IV.

The vowel marks, their kinds and orthography with consonants; the principal grammatical laws of the *Bhākhā*.

#### Section (1).

The vowels used with consonants; their kinds and orthography explained.

- A. The vowel marks accompanying consonants; Pãd, Kēwal, Ardh-cand, Bindī, Bisarg, Kannã, Ghundī, Badankur, Māt, Rēph, Ark, Binjan.
- B. The 16 forms of the vowel marks, their orthography explained.

#### Section (2).

The grammatical laws of the Bhākhā.

- A. On the language of the Braj country; Sahāskirt, Parākirt. Bhākhā.
- B. The 4 kinds of Šabd.
  - (a) The definition of Šabd and its kinds.
  - (b) Sanpādan (the substantive); Birt (the particle), مرف harf.
  - (c) Kartab; Bhūt (past), Bartmān (present), Bhavikkh (future tense), Kiryā (past participle tenses), Kirt (used as object), مفعول maf'ūl.
    - . The definition of Kartab.
  - Bhūt, 3. Bartmān, 4. Bhavikkh, 5. Kiryā (Sambhāv, Bhāv, An-bhāv, Asambhāv), 6. Kirt.
  - (d) Kartā (the subject), Suwādhīn, Parādhīn.
- C. Pur-ling (the masc. gend.).
- D. Astri-ling (the fem. gend.).

- E. Nipunsak-ling (the neuter gend.).
- F. Buh-bacan (the plur. number).
- G. Pronouns (7).
- H. Pad-birt (the sentence).
- I. Sambandh (the genitive case).
- J. Particles and syllables that occurring in the middle, in the beginning and at the end of nouns give different meanings.
  - (a) Particles that, occurring in the beginning in the middle and at the end of nouns, give different meanings.
    - 1. Prefixes.
    - 2. Suffixes.
  - (b) Particles that, occurring in the beginning and at the end of nouns, give different meanings.
    - Prefixes.
    - Suffixes.

Foll. 48a-130a.

## BOOK I.

#### On Prosody.

#### Chapter I.

The Basic Principles of Prosody, عروض.

#### Section (1).

The Invention of Prosody; Lagh (short) and Gur (long) syllables, their varieties.

- A. The invention of Pigal (pingala).
- B. The Lagh and Gur.
  - (a) The short syllables (3).
  - (b) The long syllables (10); the Tuk.
- C. The varieties of long and short syllables.
  - (a) The varieties of short syllables: Sur, Mēr, Dand, Kāhal, Rab, Gandh, Ras, Sadd, Lahu, Rākh, Karal, Rūa, Phull, Sīh, Acal, Rēh, Kal, Kusum.
  - (b) The varieties of long syllables: Neur, Keur, Rasnā, Bharan, Chāmar, Phan, Bākk. Mānus, Hār, Tālank, Kundal, Baliyā, Rayan, Bāmar, Tāl. Mayan, Kangan, Dhun, Githh, Ākus.

### Section (2).

The number of feet and the method of their schemes; their forms and varieties.

- A. The number and the method of deriving the Mātrāparstār meters.
  - (a) The number of gans (feet) of the Mātrā-parstār meters.
    (30 kinds explained).
  - (b) The method of deriving the gan of the Mātrā-parstār meters, illustrated with diagrams.
- B. The method of deriving the gan of the Barn-parstār meters.
  - (a) The number of gans of the Barn-parstar meters (14).
  - (b) The method of deriving gans of the Barn-parstar meters.

## Section (3).

Kinds of the Mātrā-parstār gans.

- A. 2 kinds of the 1st type مبداي اوّل.
- B. 3 kinds of the 2nd type.
- C. 5 kinds of the 3rd type.
- D. 8 kinds of the 4th type.
- E. 13 kinds of the 5th type.

### Section (4).

The Gan and Agan.

- A. The Gan and Agan.
  - (a) The Gan.
  - (b) The Agan.
- B. The method of deriving the 8 kinds of gan and agan and their respective devtas.
  - (a) The method of finding the 8 gans.
  - (b) The deities of the 8 gans.
- C. The relation of the feet with each other.
- D. Omens of the 8 gans.
  - (a) The influence of the 8 feet.
  - (b) The good and bad omens of the feet.

#### Chapter II.

The Našth, Udišth, Mēr, Patākā.

Section (1).

The Našth.

- A. Mātrā Našth.
- B. Barn Našth.

Section (2).

The Mātrā Udišth and Barn Udišth.

- A. Mātrā Udišţh.
- B. Barn Udišth.

Section (3).

The Mēr, Mātrā-mēr, and Barn-mēr.

A. The Mātrā-mēr.

B. The Barn-mēr.

Section (4).

The Patākā.

- A. Mātrā-patākā.
- B. Barn-patākā.

## Chapter III.

Some of the terms of the art; kinds of meters and the laws concerning them.

Section (1).

Some of the terms and rules concerning the art.

- A. The terms: chand, tuk, caran, jamak, bāṭaṭ, bisrām, pind.
  - 3. The rules of scansion.

### Section (2).

Kinds of the  $M\bar{a}tr\bar{a}$ -parst $\bar{a}r$  and Barn-parst $\bar{a}r$  meters and the laws concerning them.

- A. Kinds of the Mātrā-parstār and Barn-parstār meters.
  - (a) The number of the Mātrā-parstār and Barn-parstār meters (84 varieties).
  - (b) Kinds of the Mātrā-parstār meters (75 meters explained and illustrated with Persian verses, composed by the author and at the end scanned according to the method adapted in Arabic and Persian prosody). 71 kinds of the Chappay meter.
- B. Kinds of the Barn-parstār meters: (a) Dandak, Nibāhā, Angan, etc. (121 varieties enumerated).
  - (b) The Barn-parstar meters used in Sanskrit (8).

## Section (3).

Meters invented by the author, 14 main meters with their varieties.

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Foll. 130a-144b.
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### BOOK II.

#### ON RHYME.

## Chapter I.

The Definition of Tuk (rhyme), قافيه.

Section (1).

The Tuk.

Section (2).

32 syllables of Tuk, Neh, etc.

## Chapter II.

. حركات و سكنات قافيه ,Tuk-māt

Section (1).

Tuk-māt (30 varieties explained).

Section (2).

Tuk-jāt (7 kinds explained), القاب فافعه.

Section (3).

Tuk-dokh (defects of rhyme, 3 sorts explained).

Section (4).

Tukāt (rhyming syllable), رەنف.

- A. Tukāt, حاجب.
- B. Tukād.
- C. Tuk-mišrak (the mixed rhyme), مركّب.
- D. Tuk-khand, قابية معمول.

Foll. 1446-1636.

#### BOOK III.

On RHETORICS.

علم بدیع و بیان

Chapter I.

On Eloquence and Rhetorics.

Section (1).

Nau-ras (nava-rasas), 'Nine Sentiments'.

Section (2).

Bing (fine expressions),  $Upm\tilde{a}$ .

A. Bing (vyanga), دفّت معنى.

B. Upmā (upamā), تشبيه.

Section (3).

Kinds of Alankār.

- A. On the varieties of Alankar (17 kinds explained).
- B. New Alankaras conceived by the author (4).
  - (a) Sarb-palţā.
  - (b) Biral-paltā.

## Chapter II.

On  $D\bar{o}khan$  (doṣas), 'defects ', 20 defects are explained.

Foll. 163b-177b.

#### BOOK IV.

#### On LOVE AND LOVERS.

#### Singār-Ras (Srngāra Rasa).

#### Chapter 1.

The Definition of Singar-Ras and the kinds of Na'ikas.

#### Section (1).

Nine kinds of Singar-Rasas explained.

#### Section (2).

Nā'ikā (nāyikā), 'The heroin' (3).

- A. Sukiyā (svakīyā), منكوحه, 3 kinds are explained.
  - (a) Mugdhā (mugdhā), نادان, 3 kinds.
  - (b) Madhhiyā (madhyā), متوسط, 2 kinds.
  - (c) Pargalbhā (pragalbhā), شايق صعبت, 2 kinds.
- B. Parkiya (parakīyā), فاسقة, 3 kinds.
  - (a) Guptā, Bar-tikhhmān-surt, Birt-surt, Birtbartikhhmān.
  - (b) Ūdhā, Bidagdhā (ūdhā, vidagdhā), Bāk-bidagdhā (vāgvidagdhā), Kriyā (kriyā).
  - (c) Lachhitā (lakṣitā).
  - (d) Kulitā (kulatā).
  - (e) Ansayānā, 3 kinds.
  - (f) Muditā (muditā).
- U. Sāmānniyā (sāmānyā), 3 kinds.
  - (a) Ansanbhog-dukhitā (asambhoga-duhkhitā).
  - (b) Bakrokt-garbhatā (vakrokti-garvitā), Prēm-garbhatā, (Prēma-garvitā), Rūp-garbhatā (Rūpa-garvitā), Mānwatī (Mānavatī).

### Section (3).

Nāyakas, 'heroes'.

- A. Sātuwik-bhāv (sāttvika bhāva) of 8 kinds.
- B. Sanjog hāv (samyoga hāva) ومال of 15 kinds.
- C. Biyog (viyoga) فواق of 10 kinds.
- D. Darsan (darśana) دبدار of 4 kinds.
  - (a) Sāchhād darsan (sākṣād-darśana).
     (b) Srawan darsan (śravana-darśana).
  - (c) Sapun darsan (svapna-darsana).
  - (d) Cittr darsan (citra-darsana).
- E. Dūtī, 'the go-between'.

## Chapter II.

The kinds of Nā'ik (nāyaka).

- (a) Patt (pati).
  - 1. Ankūl (anukūla).
  - 2. Dacchan (daksina).
  - 3. Dharišt (dhrsta).
  - 4. Sath (satha).
- (b) Upapat (upapati), ابْيَتُ .
- (c) Baisik (vaisika).
- (d) Narm-saciw (narma-saciva).
  - Pīṭh-mard (pīṭhamarda), Biḍ (viṭa), Cēṭak (ceṭaka), Bidūkhak (vidūṣaka).
  - 2. Anbhig (anabhijña).
  - 3. Nā'ikābhās (nāyakābhāsa).

Foll. 177b-252a.

#### BOOK V.

ON MUSIC.

#### Chapter I.

The Definition of Music; the invention of Music; the different Schools of Music; Sapat-addhiyā; Sur; Surt; Mūrchanā.

#### Section (1).

The Definition of Music; the inventor of it; the various Schools; Sapat-addhiyā.

A. The Definition of Music; the inventor of it; the various Schools of Music.

Sangit, Sumëshur, etc. (4).

The following works are mentioned to have been consulted in preparing this book on Music:—

Rāgārnava, Sangīt-darpan, Mān-akutūhal (Māna-ku-- راگارنوا (Sabhā-binod Sabhā-binod ارنوا - راگارنوا درین - مان کهتوهل , سنگبت درین

- B. Sapat-addhiyā (sapta adhyāya).
  - 1. Sur-addhiyā (sura").
  - Rāg-addhiyā (rāga°).
  - 3. Tāl-addhiyā (tāla°).
  - Nirt-addhiyā (nṛtya°).
     Arth-addhiyā (artha°?).
  - 6. Bhāv-addhiyā (bhāva°).
  - 7. Hast-addhiyā (hasta°).

Only the first three are described.

## Section (2).

Sur, seven surs Tare described.

## Section (3).

The pitch and quality of notes.

## Section (4).

Girām (grāma), 3 kinds described.

## Section (5).

Utpan (utpanna, utpatti), sources of the seven initial notes.

## Section (6).

Asthān (sthāna), of 3 kinds.

Section (7).

Surt (śruti), of 22 kinds.

Section (8).

Mūrchanā (mūrchanā), of 21 kinds.

Section (9).

Rāg-jāt (rāga-jāti), of 3 kinds.

Sanpūran (sampūrna).

Khādaw (khādava).

Audaw (ōdava).

Suddh (śuddha).

Sālank (sālanka).

Sankīran (sankīrna).

## Chapter II.

Kinds of Musicians, their virtues and defects.

Section (1).

Types of Gā'in (gāyana), musicians, 5 kinds of them are explained.

Section (2).

Virtues of the musicians.

- A. 14 kinds, according to the varieties of the voice.
- B. 16 kinds of artists that acquire skill in Music without the virtues of the voice.

Section (3).

Seven defects of musicians.

- A. Defects with regard to the voice (7).
- B. Defects with regard to the art (6).

Section (4).

Brind (vrnda), 'chorus', of 3 kinds.

Section (5).

The kinds of Composers and their Compositions.

- A. The kinds of Composers.
- B. The kinds of Compositions.
  - (a) Git, Manh, Cind, etc.
  - (b) Dhurpad, Khayāl (sung in Khairāhād). Tappā (Pan-

jābī), Barwai (Purabī), فَول Qaul, Tıllānā (tarāna فُرل ,j), etc.

(c) 8 letters and 4 feet that are considered ominous in a song. Section (6).

The names and the number of the originators of the art of Music.

- A. The Deities.
- B. The later Masters of the art.
  - (a) The Musicians.
    - 1. The Specialists in the branches of Music.
    - 2. 11 later masters in Music, Gopāl, etc. (11).
  - (b) 18 famous musicians, Tānsen, etc. (18).

## Chapter III.

Rāg (rāga), Rāgnī (rāgiņī), Puttr (putra), Bhārjā (bhāryā); Season, Time, Dress, Manners; Forms of Rāgas and Rāginīs.
Section (1).

The Definition of Rāg مقام and Rāgnī شعبه, Puttr and Bhārjā, etc.

- A. The Definition of Rag and Ragni, Bharja and Puttr.
- B. The Preliminaries of the art.
  - (a) 3 Kriyās.
  - (b) Khat-rut (sad-rtu), '6 seasons'.

## Section (2).

- 6 Rāgas according to Hanumān mat.
  - A. Bhairō Rāg.
  - B. Mālkos.
  - C. Hindol.
  - D. Dīpak.E. Srī Rāg.
  - F. Mēgh Rāg.

## Section (3).

## Rāginīs (6).

- A. 5 Rāgnīs of the Bhairō Rāg.
- B. 5 Rāgnis of the Mālkos Rāg.
- C. 5 Rāgnīs of the Hindol Rāg.
- D. 5 Rāgnīs of the Dīpak Rāg.
- E. 5 Rāgnīs of the Srī Rāg.
- F. 5 Rāgnīs of the Mēgh Rāg.

## Section (4). Putras (6).

- A. 8 Putras of the Bhairō Rāg.
- B. 8 Putras of the Mālkos Rāg.
- C. 8 Putras of the Hindol Rag.
- D. 8 Putras of the Dīpak Rāg.
- E. 8 Putras of the Srī Rāg.
- F. 8 Putras of the Mēgh Řāg.

### Chapter IV.

Rāgas and Rāginīs according to Kallināth mat.

### Section (1).

According to Kallināth mat the 6 Rāgas have 6 Rāginīs to each of them.

## Section (2).

Rāginīs of the 6 Rāgas.

- A. 6 Rāgnīs of the Srī Rāg
- B. 6 Rāgnīs of the Basant Rāg.
- C. 6 Rāgnīs of the Pancam Rāg.
- D. 6 Rāgnīs of the Bhairō Rāg.
- E. 6 Rāgnīs of the Mēgh Rāg
- F. 6 Rāgnis of the Nat-Narāin Rāg.

## Chapter V.

Rāgas and Rāginīs according to Sumēšur mat.

Section (1).

 $Rar{a}gas.$ 

## Section (2).

## Rāgnīs.

- A. Rāgnīs of the Srī Rāg.
- B. Rāgnīs of the Basant Rāg.
- C. Rāgnīs of the Bhairō Rāg.
- D. Rāgnīs of the Pancam Rāg.
- E. Rāgnīs of the Mēgh Rāg.
- F. Rāgnīs of the Nat-Narāin Rāg.

## Section (3).

Puttras of the 6 Rāgas.

## Section (4).

The Rut (rtu).

- A. Music and the seasons connected with it.
- B. Music and the parts of the day and night connected with it.

## Chapter VI.

Rāgas and Rāgnīs, Puttras and Bhārjās according to Bharat mat.

## Section (1).

The 6 Rāgas.

### Section (2).

- A. 5 Rāgnīs of the Bhairō Rāg.
- B. 5 Rāgnīs of the Mālkos Rāg.
- C. 5 Rāgnīs of the Hindol Rāg.
- D. 5 Rāgnīs of the Dīpak Rāg.
- E. 5 Rāgnīs of the Srī Rāg.
- F. 5 Rāgnīs of the Mēgh Rāg.

#### Section (3).

#### Puttras and Bhārjās.

- A. Puttras and Bhārjās of Bhairō Rāg.
  - (a) 8 Puttras of the Bhairō Rāg.
  - (b) Bhārjās of the 8 Puttras.
- B. Puttras and Bhārjās of Mālkos Rāg.
  - (a) 8 Puttras of the Mālkos Rāg.
  - (b) 8 Bhārjās of the Mālkōs Rāg.
- C. Puttras and Bhārjās of Hindol Rāg.
  - (a) 8 Puttras of Hindol Rāg.
  - (b) 8 Bhārjās of Hindol Rāg.
- D. Puttras and Bhārjās of Dīpak Rāg.
  - (a) 8 Puttras of Dīpak Rāg.
  - (b) 8 Bhārjās of Dīpak Rāg.
- E. Puttras and Bhārjās of Srī Rāg.
  - (a) 8 Puttras of Srī Rāg.
  - (b) 8 Bhārjās of Srī Rāg.
- F. Puttras and Bhārjās of Mēgh Rāg.
  - (a) 8 Puttras of Mēgh Rāg
  - (b) Bhārjās of Mēgh Rāg.

## Chapter VII.

The composition of Rāgas and Rāginīs and their Putras according to the main 7 notes.

## Chapter VIII.

The Rāgas composed by later masters, such as Amīr Khusrau; Sultān Husain Sharqī, the king of Jaunpur; Makhdūm Bahāu-d-Dīn of Multan and others.

## Section (1).

12 Rāgas composed by Amīr Khusrau.

Section (2).

17 Rāgas composed by Sultān Ḥusain Sharqī and others.

- A. 17 Rāgas (maqāmāt صقامات) composed by Sultān Ḥusain Sharqī.
- B. Rāgas composed by Makhdūm Bahāu-d-Dīn of Multan.

## Chapter IX.

On Persian Music.

Section (1).

12 Persian Rāgas (maqāmāt مقامات).

Section (2).

Persian Rāgnīs (šu'ba شعبه).

Section (3).

The 6 notes (šaš awāza وشنس آوازة).

Section (4).

48 Gūšas of Persian Music گوشه.

Section (5).

Indian and Persian mixed Modes.

Section (6).

17 main Tālas (chime) of Persian Music.

## Chapter X.

The Tāl-addhiyā.

Section (1).

- A. The Detinition of Tal.
- B. The Mātrās of Tāl.
- C. The Tal Karn اسباب تال.
- D. Some Technical Terms of Dance, Nirt-addhiyā.
  - (a) Terms used in Nirt-addhiyā.
  - (b) Kinds of Instruments used in Dance.

Section (2).

92 kinds of Tal explained.

Foll. 252a-280a.

#### BOOK VI.

'THE SCIENCE OF SEXUAL ENJOYMENT.'

## Chapter I.

The four kinds of woman.

Section (1).

The Padmanī (padminī).

Section (2).

The Cittarnī (citrinī).

Section (3).

The Sankhnī (sankhīnī).

Section (4).

The Hastanī (hastinī).

Section (5).

The Female Sexual Organ.

#### Chapter I1.

The four kinds of Purkh (purusa), 'the male'.

Section (1).

The Sasā Purkh (śaśa puruṣa).

Section (2).

The Mirgā Purkh (mṛga°).

Section (3).

The Birkhab Purkh (vṛṣa° or vṛṣabha°)

Section (4).

The Turang Purkh (turanga°).

Section (5).

The Male Sexual Organ.

Section (6).

The five kinds of Rat (rati), 'sexual intercourse'.

## Chapter III.

The Khat Bais (sad-vayas), 'six ages of maturity in woman'.

Section (1).

The six ages of maturity.

## Section (2).

Symptoms of sexual excitement in woman.

- Symptoms of sexual excitement.
- Natural times of sexual excitement.

#### Section (3).

The sexual dissatisfaction of woman and its causes.

- The causes of dissatisfaction.
- B The causes of the misconduct of woman.

#### Section (4).

The kinds of Dūtī, 'the go-between '. دُلُّ له.

- Some kinds of Dūtīs described.
- B. The art of the  $D\bar{u}t\bar{\imath}$ .

### Section (5).

The Love-tryst.

- The Sanket (sanketa), وعدة گاه.
- The decoration of Sej, 'the bed'.
- C. The dress of the lover.
- D. The  $\bar{A}bhran$  ( $\bar{a}bharana$ ), 'ornaments of the woman', (12).

## Chapter IV.

Etiquettes to be observed on the occasion of union.

## Section (1).

Etiquettes to be observed in union.

## Section (2).

The embracing, kissing, etc.

- В.
- Alangan (ālingana), 'embracing', در آغوش گرفتی. Cumman (cumbana), 'kissing', نوسه. Khandan (khandana), 'rubbing' and 'scratching', C. . ماليدن
- D. Nakhdān (nakhadāna), 'pinching with nails of the fingers', ناخن زدن.

## Section (2).

The limbs of woman and the relation of the secretion of her ovaries to every date of the month.

- The date of the month and the sexual position of the limbs of the woman.
- Kinds of women and their sexual affinities to the parts of night.

- C. Kinds of women and their respective modes of getting satisfaction.
- D. The male organ.

### Section (4).

Kinds of  $\overline{A}$  sans, positions.

- A. 36 positions of sexual intercourse described.
  - B. The relation of  $\overline{A}$  sans to different kinds of women.
- C. Kinds of Rat (rati), 'coition'.

### Chapter V.

The tonic and invigorating medicines.

## Section (1).

- A. The simple tonic Indian medicines.
- B. The simple invigorating medicines.

## Section (2).

The compound tonic medicines.

The treatment of Gonorrheea.

Foll. 280a-398a.

## BOOK VII.

Sāmuddrik (Sāmudrika).

'THE SCIENCE OF READING CHARACTERS BY THE PECULIAR FORMATION OF THE LIMBS AND MARKS.'

#### Chapter I.

Characters of Men.

Section (1).

- 32 Lachhan (lakṣaṇa), 'characters', facial.
  - A. 32 characters explained.
  - B. 32 characters discernible in the formation of human limbs.

## Section (2).

The good and bad formation of limbs with regard to its effect on life.

- A. Character lines with regard to their good and bad effects.
- B. The  $R\bar{e}kh$   $(r\bar{e}kh\bar{a})$ , the character lines of palms and soles.
- C. Characters in the structure of the body.

## Chapter II.

Character lines in woman.

By courtesy of the Librarian of the India Office Library Reduced Facsimile of fol. 371 b. Ms, A.

Foll. 398a-431b.

## THE APPENDIX.

HINDI TO PERSIAN DICTIONARY.

لغات هذدي

The Dictionary contains more than three thousand words, all of which are spelt according to the scheme of transliteration given in the Introductory Chapter of the work, and explained in Persian.

# ON THE GRAMMATICAL LAWS OF THE BRAJ BHAKHA.

Fol. 29b.

#### SECTION II.

ON THE GRAMMATICAL LAWS OF THE Bhākhā.

This Section is divided into ten Sub-sections.

SUB-SECTION I.

Regarding the Position<sup>1</sup> of the Language.

It should be understood that the people of India have a number of languages, but those, in which (fol. 30a) books and poetical works may be composed—such as would be agreeable to those who possess a refined disposition and straight understanding—are three (in number):

First, Sahāskirt (पदंपिकां = संख्या). Books on various sciences and arts are mostly composed in this language. They (i.e. the Hindus) believe it is the language of the transcendental world and call it the Akās-bānī (च्याची) and also Dēv-bānī (देववानी), that is, the language of those who dwell in the heaven, and of the dēvtas who are the celestial beings.

Second, Parākirt (पराकितं = प्राप्तत). This language is mostly employed in the praise of kings, ministers, and chiefs, and belongs to the under-world, that is, the world that is below this world; they call it Pātāl-bānī (पातास्वानी), and also  $N\bar{a}g-b\bar{a}n\bar{\imath}$  (वागवानी), that is, the language of the lowest of the low, and of reptiles of mean origin, who live under-ground. This language is composed of  $Sah\bar{a}skirt$ , mentioned above, and  $Bh\bar{a}kh\bar{a}$  to be mentioned next.

Third,  $Bh\bar{a}kh\bar{a}^2$  (Mख). Ornate poetry and the praise of the lover and the beloved is mostly composed in this language. This is the language of the world in which we live. Its application (i.e. of the  $Bh\bar{a}kh\bar{a}$  as a language,) is generally inclusive of all other languages, excepting  $Sah\bar{a}skirt$  and  $Par\bar{a}kirt^3$ . It is particularly the

ا چگونگی lit., 'the how and wherefore state' of the language, the nature and manner of it.

<sup>2</sup> Bhākhā=Sanskrit Bhāsā, lit., 'speech', 'language' or 'dialect', by usage means the Braj Bhākhā, a dialect of the Western Hindi. The author often calls it Hindi too. In his dictionary, (لغات عندى 'Lughāt-i-Hindi' (fol. 333a), he gives the meaning of the word, viz. 'Bhākh'; means, 'speech' or 'to speak' and also, the imperative 'say'.

و الحلاق أن سوامي سهنسكرت و پراكرت عموماً شامل جمع زبانهاست : The text is 8 الحلاق أن سوامي سهنسكرت و پراكرت عموماً شامل جمع زبانهاست : It is obvious that by Jami'-i-ṣabānhā, 'all languages',

language of the Birj people. Birj is the name of a country in India, (eighty) four kos round, with its centre at  $Mathur\bar{a}$ , which is a quite well-known district <sup>1</sup>.

The language of the Birj people is the most eloquent of all languages. All that lies between the two well-known rivers, Gangā and Jamnā, as for example Cādwār, also pronounced as Candwār, is also alluded to as eloquent. Cādwār is the name of a well-known district.

Since this language contains poetry full of colour and sweet expressions and of the praise of the lover and the beloved, and is much in vogue among poets and people of culture, for that reason its grammatical laws are here formulated. The author of this (Grammar) is this humble person <sup>2</sup>.

#### SUB-SECTION II.

Šabd (Śabda), 'Parts of Speech'.

This (Sub-section) is divided into four parts.

- A. The definition of Šabd (fol. 31a) and its kinds.
- It should be understood that Šabd in Sahāskirt means a part of speech, kalimah.<sup>8</sup> The Bhākhā people pronounce it with s. In the terminology of our grammarians, a part of speech is that which when uttered carries sense with it. According to Indians it is of three kinds:
  - (1) Sanpādan, 'Substantive'.
  - (2) Kartab (kartavya), 'The Verb'.
  - (3) Kartā (kartā), 'The Nominative'.

the author refers to all the dialects of the Hindi, of which, Braj Bhākhā, according to him, is the main source. The statement is a repetition of the very common opinion which up to very recent times was almost unanimously held with regard to the source and basis of the Hindostāni or Urdi Language.

1 On fol. 195b, the author adds 'Gwāliār' to the territories in which Bhākhā is spoken. The word 'haštād' ɔliāa, i.e 'eighty', is a later insertion in the India Off. MS. It does not occur in the Asiatic Society of Bengal's MS. nor in the Or. pub. lib.'s. In the Lughāt-i-Hindī the author gives the measurement in different torins, he says: '.... one farsakh (=3½ miles) and according to an opinion, three farsakhs surrounding (Mathurā) is called Birj.....' According to the popular Hindī topography, Mathurā forms a circuit of 84 kos.

without a meaning), and grammatically means 'a part of speech'. The author follows the Persian Grammar as basis for treatment, though not very strictly. According to the Arab and Persian Grammarians, there are three kinds of parts of speech: (1) (اسم) ism, 'the noun', which includes substantives, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, and particles: (2) (مدل) fil, 'the verb'; and (3) (مدل) harf, 'the particle', which includes the remaining parts of speech, viz. adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

B. It should be known that Sanpādan, in their terminology, means that part of speech which is not related to any of the three tenses, which are: past, present, and future.

Sanpādan is of two kinds:

- (1) That which does not depend upon another word in carrying its sense, e.g. Ram, 'the name of one of their well-known dēvtās'; jal, meaning 'water', etc. Such parts of speech are called Sanpādan, and are known in Arabic terminology as ism (اسم) (i.e. Substantives, etc.).
- (2) That which depends upon another word in carrying its sense, e.g. par (پر ), meaning 'at' and 'upon'. Such parts of speech are termed رت Birt 3 (fol. 31b), and are known in Arabic terminology as harf (حرف) (i.e. Particles, etc.).
- C. Kartab (kartavya), 'The Verb'. It is divided into six parts.
  - I. The definition of *Kartab* and its kinds.

It should be known that Kartab, in their terminology, signifies a verb, and 'verb' means the performing of an action. It is a part of speech which is related to one of the tenses-the past, the present, and the future. These three tenses are called, in their terminology, نركال Tir-kāl (trikāla). It is of five kinds:

- 1. Bhūt (bhūta), 'The Past'.
- Bartmān (vartamāna), 'The Present'.
   Bhavikkh (bhaviṣya), 'The Future'.
- 4. Kirya (kriyā), 'The Perfect Participle'.
- Kirt (krta), 'The Object'.

## II. Bhūt, 'The Past Tense'.

It should be understood that in their terminology Bhūt means the past tense. It is a tense which refers to the time past. Their intransitive past has four inflections. The Intransitive verb (fol. 32a) is that in which the action of the verb

<sup>1</sup> By definition the word Sanpādan corresponds with the Persian term for noun, viz. إسم, for which the Hindi term is sanjina, ( العبر). I cannot identify the word sanpādan (स्पादन).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> That is, in the Indian terminology; this third person, implying the Indians or Hindus, occurs very often and I have retained it as such in my

<sup>3</sup> I have not been able to identify this word. It may be a corruption of vrtti=' function'.

concludes with the subject and does not proceed towards an object.

1.  $\bar{A}y\bar{o}$ , it is common to the sing. masc. 3rd and 2nd persons; and sing. masc. 1st person.

 $\vec{A}'\vec{e}$ , it is common to the dual and plural, masc. 3rd, 2.

2nd, and 1st persons, along with others.2

A'i, it is common to the sing. fem. 3rd, 2nd, and sing. fem. 1st persons.

 $\bar{A}$ 'i, it is fem. and common to the dual and plural, 3rd, 2rd, and 1st persons, along with others.

The transitive past has also the same four inflections. transitive verb is that in which the verb does not conclude its action with the subject but proceeds towards an object. However, the inflections of this verb undergo a change in accordance with the change in their object, that is, if the object is masc., the verb is rendered masc., and if (the object be) fem. (the verb) is made fem. (too). For example, if the obj. is sing. masc., they would say: Māriyō, and if it be sing. fem. (fol. 32b) they would say:  $M\bar{a}r\bar{i}$ , and so on in other cases.

### III. Bartman, 'The Present Tense'.

It should be known that Bartman, in their terminology, denotes the present tense. The present is that which is midway between the past and the future. Their present tense has four variations of inflection:

- Karat hai, it is common to the sing. masc. and fem. 3rd and 2nd persons.
- Karat hai, it is common to the masc. fem., dual and plural, 2nd and 1st persons, along with
- 3. Karat ho, it is common to the dual and plural, masc., fem. 2nd person.
- Karat  $h\tilde{u}$ , it is sing. masc. 1st person.

In each of the four inflections mentioned above, if (the final) t in karat be moved with the vowel u, it would be changed into masc., and if it be moved with i, it would become fem.

آيو بالف ميدودة و باي تحقاني مضبوم '' : Ayō is spelt in the text as thus i.e. Ayō. Final a in Hindi is characteristically replaced by au وواو مجهول in Braj, while it changes to o in Kanauji which is very similar to Braj. All the conjugational forms as spelt by Mîrzā Khān are neither pure nor exclusively Kanauji. They are, however, more like Kanauji than pure Braj. In fact they are colloquial and not literary forms of the tenses of the dialect.

a ma' al-ghair, lit., 'along with others', is the usual phrase that مع الغير 2 Muslim Grammarians use, implying the plural number of the person mentioned.

### IV. Bhavikkh, 'The Future Tense'.

It should be understood that *Bhavikkh*, in their terminology, means the future tense. The future tense is that which is related to the time to come. Their future tense (fol. 33a) has eight inflections:

- Karai gō, it is sing. masc. and common to the 3rd and 2nd persons.
- Karai ge, it is common to the dual and plural, 3rd, masc. and 1st person, along with others.
   Karau gē, it is masc. 2nd, and common to the dual
- Karau gē, it is masc. 2nd, and common to the dua and plural numbers.
- Karū̃ gõ, it is sing. masc. 1st person.
- 5. Karū gī, it is sing. fem. 1st person.
- Karai gi (fol. 33b) it is sing. fem., and common to the 2nd and 3rd persons.
- Karaī gī, it is fem. and common to the dual, and plural, 3rd and 1st persons, along with others.
- 8. Karau gī, it is fem. 2nd, and common to the dual and plural numbers.

## V. Kiryā.

It should be known that Kiryā 1 is of four kinds:

- 1. Sambhāv (sambhāva=sambhăva), it is affirmative past, e.g.  $\bar{A}y\bar{o}$ , etc.
- Asambhāv (asambhāva), it is negative past, e.g. Nāyō, etc.
- Bhāv (bhāva), it is affirmative present and future, e.g. Karat hai, and Karai gō, etc.
- 4. An-bhāv (a-bhāva) (fol. 34a), it is negative present and future.

For negation and non-affirmation they add na or  $n\bar{a}$  to the beginning of a word.

## VI. Kirt (चिने) 'The Object '.

It should be understood that Kirt,<sup>2</sup> in their terminology, signifies the object. The object is that which bears the action (of the verb).

They add  $h^3$  to the termination of the object, e.g. Hanyau Rām Rāvanaha  $^4$ , that is, 'Rām struck Rāvan'.

Sometimes the object is placed before its subject, e.g. Hanyau Rāvanaha Rām.

4 The sentence is not spelt in the text.

<sup>1</sup> Kinyā, according to the examples given stands for 'perfect participle' or 'indefinite perfect'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Sk.  $\vec{K}_{TM}$ , lit. means 'done'.

<sup>3</sup> This -h=ha is the common Old Hindī affix of the oblique case, derived from Apabhramés.

Sometimes the pronominal affix for the object is dropped, e.g. Hanyau Rām Rāvan. In such cases it is preferable that the subject should precede its object, else they guess the sense by what it is likely to mean.

D. Kartā, 'The Subject'.

It should be understood that in their terminology, Kartā means the subject. The subject is one that performs an action. It is of two kinds:

(1) Sawādhīn 1 (svādhīna), 'the Independent'.

(2) Parādhīn, 'the Dependent'.

 $Sa^{w}\bar{a}dh\bar{n}n$  (fol. 34b), in their terminology, means the subject that does its action by itself, e.g.  $K\bar{a}\bar{n}$ , i.e. 'the doer of an action'.

Parādhīn is a subject that orders an action to be done by another person, either affirmatively or prohibitively; just as we have (in Persian), the affirmative and prohibitive imperative moods. In the affirmative, one is ordered to act and in the prohibitive one is ordered against acting.

Their 2nd person imperative is of three kinds:

(1) Karu, 2 it is 2nd sing. masc. imperative.

(2) Kari, it is 2nd sing. fem. imperative.

(3) Karahu, it is common to the masc. fem., dual, and 2nd person plural.

Their 3rd person imperative is also of three kinds:

 Karai, it is 3rd sing. imperative and common to the fem. and masc. genders.

(2) Karaĩ, it is 3rd imperative common to the masc. and fem., dual and plural, 1st person, along with others.

(3) Karū, it is sing. 3rd and 1st persons imperative.

The prohibitive imperative moods, for the 2nd and 3rd persons (fol. 35a), are also the same as those six of the 3rd and 2nd imperative, only na or nā is prefixed to the verb (in each case). These need not be detailed here.

<sup>1</sup> Sawādim is spelt thus: نفتے سین مہملهٔ محدوده ، با واو مشمومه ، و دال .

Here the first letter s should have been moved by u and not by a as the text has. For no w sound is produced when the first letter is moved by a and the next is preceded by a. Regarding this smelt 'w,' or 'y' the rule given on fol. 6a is: 'when u precedes an a or an inert y, then, indeed, in the pronunciation of the letter preceding an a or an inert y, a but of the letter w is pronounced, as in the word durar meaning 'door' and in the word suwid, meaning 'sweat'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> As (a) Zamma represents both u and o, and Kasra both i and e, I have always written u for Zamma and i for Kasra, unless these are further qualified to be pronounced as o or e.

#### SUB-SECTION III.

Purling (pumlinga) 'The Masculine Gender'.

It should be known that Purling, in their terminology, denotes the masculine gender, that is, man or male. It is of two kinds:

 That which is a definite noun and has an opposite feminine gender, e.g. Rām and Kānh, the two well-known dēvtās.
 A definite (or a proper) noun is that which properly belongs to a person.

 At the end of an indefinite masculine noun a is affixed, e.g. mirgā (in which case), ā is affixed to the termination of the word mirg (mrga), meaning 'an antelope', etc.

#### SUB-SECTION IV.

Astrī-ling (strī-linga), 'The Feminine Gender'.

It should be known that Astri-ling, in their terminology, means feminine gender, that is, woman or female. This is also of two kinds:

- The definite noun, that is, the name of a particular person, e.g. Sītā and Rādhā, names of two well-known women, etc.
- 2. The indefinite noun; it is of two kinds:

1. That which has a masculine gender opposite to it, e.g. turanganī (or turangnī), (fol. 35b) meaning 'a mare', or hastanī, i.e. 'a female elephant', etc.

2. That which has no opposite gender to it, e.g. bayār, meaning

'wind' and agan, meaning 'fire', etc.

3. The last kind of the feminine gender is that which is called irregular; its use is colloquial, as already mentioned; they call certain

things feminine and certain things masculine.

When they wish to change a masculine gender to a feminine one, that is, to change the indefinite masculine to a feminine gender, they add some suffixes to the masculine which changes it to feminine gender.

The following are those suffixes:

1.  $\bar{A}$ , e.g. birdh $\bar{a}$  (vrddh $\bar{a}$ ), i.e. 'an old woman', for birdh

(vrddha) means 'an old man', etc.

Let it be clear that  $\bar{a}$ , at the end of the word  $birdh\bar{a}$ , is in fact  $\bar{a}$ , and  $\bar{a}$  in reality is two a-s; when affixed to the word birdh, the first a in the middle is suppressed, leaving one  $\bar{a}$ — $birdh\bar{a}$ .¹ Because the general rule is: any word that begins with a (hamza), when attached to another word, the a in its mid-position is suppressed.

2. \(\bar{I}\), e.g. \(d\bar{e}v\bar{i}\) (fol. 36a), that is, the wife of a \(d\bar{e}v\), etc.

<sup>1</sup> The first a refers to the a in Sk. masc. vrddha.

 Ānī, e.g. Ruddrānī, that is, the wife of a Ruddr, generally signifying a dēv and specially Mahādēv, etc.

 Nī, e.g. turanganī, or turangnī, i.e. 'a mare', etc. Sometimes the final ī is dropped and n remains, e.g. turangan, etc.

#### SUB-SECTION V.

Nipunsak-ling (napumsaka-linga), 'The Neuter Gender'.

It should be understood that in their terminology, Nipunsak-ling means the neuter gender, i.e. which is in fact neither masculine nor feminine. There are a few words of this gender which they use, but mentioning them here would unnecessarily lengthen the matter. One of these words is kundal, meaning 'a ring', etc. The use of this gender is peculiar to the Sahāskirt language and is not used in the Bhākhā.

## SUB-SECTION VI.

(Fol. 36b).

Buh-bacan (bahu-vacana), 'The Plural Number'.

It should be understood that buh-bacan, in their terminology, means the plural number.

They consider all numbers above one as plural. It is this way: at the termination of a singular number they add n; and if the letter preceding the n is inert or immoveable, they move it with a, e.g. karan and pagan, i.e. 'hands' and 'feet' (respectively). The singulars of these are kar and pag; etc. The exception is this:  $\bar{a}$  occurring at the end of a word, which never moves in any condition, (is kept), e.g. kulitān, meaning 'women of ill fame', the singular being kulitā, etc. The words that have a final inert i, y or u, w, in them, this inert y or w is sometimes retained and sometimes moved by a, e.g. sakhiyan and bhituwan, meaning 'mistresses'; the singulars of these are: sakhī and bhitū; etc.

The plural is sometimes formed by adding  $\bar{a}n$ , e.g.  $sakhiy\bar{a}n$ , that is, 'female friends'; etc.

## SUB-SECTION VII.

## The Demonstrative Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are those nouns which point to a person (or a thing). It should be known that they have seven pronouns (fol. 37a):

1. wā, sing. 3rd person, meaning 'that' (41).

2. tā, also for sing. 3rd person, meaning 'that' (ता).

3. ya, sing. 2nd person, meaning 'this' (था).

4.  $j\bar{a}$ , sing. 3rd person, meaning 'whoever' (जा).

5. un, plur. 3rd person, meaning 'they' (34).

- 6. in, plur. 2nd person, meaning 'these' (इन).
- 7. jin, plur. 3rd person, meaning 'whoever' (जिन).

These seven Demonstrative Pronouns are common to the masculine and feminine genders.

#### SUB-SECTION VIII.

## Pad-birt (pada-vṛtti), 'The Sentence'.

It should be known that pad-birt, in their terminology, means a sentence which is composed of two parts of speech, e.g.  $R\bar{a}m$   $\bar{a}y\bar{o}$ ; etc.

#### SUB-SECTION IX.

### Sambandh (sambandha), 'The Genitive Relation'.

It should be understood that Sambandh, in their terminology, signifies the genitive relation, that is, the relation by which the first word is connected with the second. Technically (fol. 137b), the first is designated muzāf, i.e. the governing noun (or the noun possessed), and the second muzāf ilaih, i.e. the noun governed.

The genitive construction of (the language of) the Indians contains three parts of speech, e.g.  $p\bar{u}t$   $R\bar{a}m$ - $k\bar{o}$ , i.e. 'the son of Ram'. Hence, the word  $p\bar{u}t$  is the noun possessed, the word  $R\bar{a}m$  is the possessing noun, and the particle  $k\bar{o}$ , at the end, is the sign of the genitive, serving the purpose of li in Arabic, e.g.  $\underline{Ghul\bar{a}mu}$  li-Zaidin, 'the slave of Zaid,' and of kasra-i- $i\bar{z}\bar{a}fat$ , i.e. the genitive i at the termination of the governing noun in Persian, e.g.  $\underline{Ghul\bar{a}m}$ -i-Zaid, i.e. 'the slave of Zaid'.

Whenever in Hindī, the noun governed precedes the governing noun, the particle ko, which is the genitive link, is brought in the middle (in such a case),—they would say:  $R\bar{a}m \cdot k\bar{b} \ p\bar{u}t$ ; etc. In such cases they sometimes drop the sign of the genitive and say:  $R\bar{a}m \ p\bar{u}t$ ; etc.

## SUB-SECTION X.

## On Particles, etc.

The Particles and syllables that, occurring in the middle, in the beginning and at the end of nouns, produce different meanings. This Sub-section is divided into two parts.

- A. The Particles that, occurring at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of nouns, produce different meanings. This (part) is (further) divided into two divisions:
- (1) A (hamza), at the beginning of nouns, gives a sense of negation and deprivation; in their terminology it is known as  $n\bar{a}s$  ( $n\bar{a}sa$ ), i.e. 'negation' (fol. 38a). For example, a-j $\bar{a}n$ , i.e. 'the ignorant', etc., for  $j\bar{a}n$  means 'knowledge' and 'the one knowing'.

A (alif), in the middle of nouns, gives a sense of repetition and recurrence, e.g.  $cal\bar{a}cal$ , i.e. 'all haste', 'running'. This  $\bar{a}$  is used in Persian too.

Bi, at the beginning of nouns, gives a sense of negation and deprivation, e.g. bikal, i.e. 'restless' and 'perturbed', as kal means

'rest' and 'comfort'.

Sa, at the beginning of nouns, gives a sense of accompaniment, e.g. sajal, i.e. 'watered' and 'flooded', as jal means 'water'. Sometimes this sa gives the sense of 'ability' and 'worth', e.g. sapūt, that is, 'an able and worthy son'. Excepting this word (i.e. sapūt), I have not heard any other word in which this particle is so used.

Su, at the beginning of nouns, gives a sense of being good and

appropriate, e.g. subās, i.e. 'sweet-smell', etc.

Ka, at the beginning of nouns, gives a sense of inability and unworthiness, e.g.  $kap\bar{u}t$  (fol. 38b), i.e. 'an undeserving son'. Excepting this word (i.e.  $kap\bar{u}t$ ), the above-mentioned ka, in this sense, has also not reached my ears.

Ku, at the beginning of nouns, affords a sense of being 'bad'

and 'unpleasant', e.g. kurang, i.e. 'of bad colour', etc.

Ni, at the beginning of nouns, gives a sense of negation and deprivation, e.g. nilaj, i.e. 'shameless' and 'immodest', etc., as laj and lāj mean 'shame' and 'modesty'.

(2) The particles that, occurring at the end of nouns, give different

meanings.

 $\overline{A}$  (alif), at the end of nouns, affords a sense of quality and agency, e.g.  $kabit\bar{a}_i^{\phantom{\dagger}}$  i.e. 'a poet' and 'one possessing the quality of poetry', etc., for kabit means 'poetry'; e.g.  $dev\bar{a}_i^{\phantom{\dagger}}$  i.e. 'the donor', 'one possessing the quality of bestowing'. Sometimes it particularly occurs for the feminine gender, e.g.  $birdh\bar{a}_i$  i.e. 'an old woman', as birdh means 'an old man', as mentioned above. In spite of that, it sometimes gives a sense of possessing a quality and of agency, e.g.  $garb\bar{a}$  (fol. 39a), i.e. 'a woman possessing the quality of pride' and 'the proud', etc., for garb means 'pride'. Sometimes it gives a sense of masculine gender and of the masculine quality, e.g.  $mirg\bar{a}_i$  i.e. 'a male antelope', etc. At the end of a definite noun, it serves the purpose of a vocative. A vocative is that by which a person is addressed, e.g.  $R\bar{a}m\bar{a}$ !, i.e. 'O Ram', etc. This vocative is used in Arabic and Persian too.

P, at the termination of nouns, affords a sense of ownership and lordship, e.g.  $bh\bar{u}p$ , i.e. 'master and the lord of land', etc., for

bhū means 'land'.

T, at the end of nouns, gives a sense of the infinitive, e.g. ganat,

i.e. 'to count' and 'counting', etc.

T, at the end of nouns, gives the meaning of a noun of agency, e.g.  $kh\bar{e}vat$ , i.e. 'the rower of a boat'. They also add  $\bar{u}$  to the final t, e.g.  $kh\bar{e}vat\bar{u}$ , etc.

J, at the end of nouns, gives a sense of 'being born' (fol. 39b), e.g. bāraj, i.e. 'one born of water', etc. It is applied to the lotus

and whatever is born of water, as bar means 'water'.

Di, at the end of nouns, gives a sense of an adverb of place, e.g. bāradi (vārida), meaning 'clouds', etc., for bār means 'water', as

mentioned above.

Dh, it also gives the same meaning, e.g. anbudh (ambudhi), i.e. 'an ocean', etc., as anb (ambu) means 'water'. It is a general rule that di, at the end of a noun, denoting water, affords the sense of a cloud, and dh, at the end of such a noun, gives the sense of an ocean.

K, at the end of nouns, gives a sense of a noun of agency, e.g.  $s\bar{e}vak$ , meaning 'a servant', etc., for  $s\bar{e}v$  and  $s\bar{e}v\bar{a}$  mean 'service'. Sometimes this k gives the sense of an infinitive, e.g. baidhak, i.e.

' medical practice ', etc.

G, at the termination of nouns, gives the sense of manner, way and gait, e.g. urag (fol. 40a), i.e. 'one that goes on its belly', for

ur means 'chest',—it signifies 'a snake'.

N, at the end of nouns, gives a sense of an infinitive, e.g. calan, meaning 'to go', 'manner', 'being in vogue', etc., for cal and cāl mean 'method' and 'manner'. Sometimes it serves the purpose of a noun of agency, e.g. mōhan, i.e. 'one who charms', as mōh means 'fascination', 'a state of being charmed'. It also gives the meaning of plurality, e.g. karan, i.e. 'hands', etc., for kar means 'a hand'. It also gives the meaning of a feminine gender, e.g. turangan, i.e. 'a mare', etc., for turang means 'a horse', as mentioned above.

 $\bar{U}$ , at the end of nouns, gives a sense of a noun of agency, e.g.  $p\bar{a}hr\bar{u}$ , meaning 'a guard', etc., for  $p\bar{a}hr\bar{a}$  and  $pahr\bar{a}$  mean 'watching'

and 'keeping a guard'.

Hi, at the end of nouns, gives the sense of the accusative case,

e.g. wāhi, i.e. 'to him', etc., as wā means 'he' ( बाही).

- I, at the end of nouns, gives a sense of relationship (fol. 40b), e.g. Ajmērī, that is, 'belonging to Ajmēr', which is the name of a well-known city in India. This ī is also used in Persian. Sometimes it gives the sense of quality or agency, e.g. garbī, i.e. 'proud' or 'possessing the quality of pride'. Sometimes this ī gives the sense of feminine gender, e.g. dēvī, meaning 'the wife of a dēv', as has been mentioned before.
- B. Words (and Particles) that, occurring at the end and in the beginning of nouns, give different meanings. These are classed into two divisions:
  - I. Words that, at the beginning of nouns, give different meanings.

Words that, at the beginning of nouns, give the sense of the vocative. A vocative is that by which a person is called, as mentioned before. Such are ten words:—

- (1) Hē, e.g. Hē Rām!, etc.
- (2) Ahē, e.g. Ahē Rām!, etc.
- (3) Hō, e.g. Hō Rām!, etc.
- (4) Aho, e.g. Ahō Rām!, etc.

(5) E, e.g. E Ram!, etc.

(6)  $\vec{E}$   $h\vec{o}$ , e.g.  $\vec{E}$   $h\vec{o}$   $R\vec{a}m!$ , etc. (fol. 41a).

- (7)  $Ar\bar{e}$ , e.g.  $Ar\bar{e}$   $R\bar{e}m!$ . In addressing a female, this vocative is pronounced with the vowel  $\bar{i}$ , e.g.  $Ar\bar{i}$   $sakh\bar{i}!$ ;  $sakh\bar{i}$  means 'a lady friend'.
- (8)  $R\bar{e}$ , without the initial a (in  $Ar\bar{e}$ ), e.g.  $R\bar{e}$   $R\bar{a}m$ ; in addressing a female this vocative too is pronounced with the vowel  $\bar{i}$ , e.g.  $R\bar{i}$  sakh $\bar{i}$ , etc.

(9)  $\vec{E}$   $r\bar{e}$ , a compound of  $\bar{e}$  and  $r\bar{e}$ , e.g.  $\vec{E}$   $r\bar{e}$   $R\bar{a}m!$ . Here too, in the feminine gender, the 2nd part (of the vocative, i.e. re) is turned

into  $r\bar{i}$ , e.g.  $\bar{E}$   $r\bar{i}$  sakhi!, etc.

(10)  $Ar\bar{e}\ \bar{e}$ , a compound of  $ar\bar{e}$  and  $\bar{e}$ , e.g.  $Ar\bar{e}\ \bar{e}\ R\bar{a}m!$ . Here too, in the feminine gender, the particle  $ar\bar{e}$ , the 1st part of the vocative is pronounced with the vowel  $\bar{i}$ , e.g.  $Ar\bar{i}\ \bar{e}\ sakh\bar{i}!$ , etc.

Particles that, occurring at the beginning of nouns, give a sense of negation and deprivation. Such are two particles:—

- (1) Nir, e.g. nir-bhau, i.e. 'fearless', etc., as bhau means 'fear'.
- (2) An, e.g. an-ras, meaning, 'tasteless', etc., as ras means 'flavour' and 'taste'.
- II. Particles (or suffixes) that, occurring at the termination of nouns (fol. 41b), give different meanings.

Particles that, occurring at the termination of nouns, give the sense of possession and lordship. Such are ten particles:—

- (1) Want, e.g.  $r\bar{u}p$ -want, i.e. 'one possessing beauty', etc., as  $r\bar{u}p$  means 'beauty'. In case of masculine gender, sometimes, they add  $\bar{a}$  to the end of this word and say:  $r\bar{u}p$ -want $\bar{a}$ . In case of the feminine gender  $\bar{\imath}$  is added (as a substitute for the masc.  $\bar{a}$ ), they would say:  $r\bar{u}p$ -want $\bar{\imath}$ , etc.
- (2) Kār, e.g. gun-kār, that is, 'one possessing knowledge and skill', etc., as gun means 'knowledge and skill'.

(3)  $P\bar{a}l$ , e.g.  $bh\bar{u}$ - $p\bar{a}l$ , i.e. 'the owner and lord of lands and country', for  $bh\bar{u}$  means 'land'.

(4) Pat, e.g. mahī-pat, i.e. 'the master and lord of land', and 'the lord of a kingdom', etc. It is also applied to the king, the master of a land and a country; for, mahī (fol. 42a) and mahī mean land. It is a general rule that the particle pat, at the termination of a noun for land, person and world gives the sense of a Rājā, i.e. 'a King'; at the end of a noun, denoting a star or night, it gives

the sense of the moon, e.g. mahi-pat, as has been mentioned before; nar-pat, jagat-pat, nichattr-pat, nie-pat.

(5)  $\bar{I}s$ , when coupled with another word (as a suffix), its a (hamza), occurring in the middle, is elided, for the general rule is: any word, having (an initial) a (i.e. hamza), when coupled (as a suffix) with another word, the a in its middle position is elided, e.g.  $Mah\bar{e}s$ , that is, 'the master and the lord of earth', etc. This is also applicable to a king, the master of a country or land, as  $mah\bar{i}$  and  $mah\bar{i}$ , in the manner mentioned above, mean 'land'.

(6) Īsur,—in Sahāskirt it is pronounced with sh (š); e.g. kābīsur, (fol. 42b), i.e. 'the master and lord of poetry', for kab means 'poetry'.

(10) Ind., nar-ind., i.e. 'the master and lord of men', for nar means 'man'.

(8)  $R\bar{a}j$ , e.g.  $kab \cdot r\bar{a}j$ , i.e. 'the king of poets', as kab means 'a poet'.

(9) Ait, e.g. dhalait, i.e. 'the master and lord of shield', etc., as dhal means 'a shield'.

(10)  $\overline{A}wat$ , it is particularly used for the feminine gender, e.g.  $lachm\bar{a}wat$ , i.e. 'a wealthy woman', as  $Lachm\bar{\imath}$  means 'wealth'. At the end of the letter t,  $\bar{\imath}$  may be added also, e.g.  $lachm\bar{a}wat\bar{\imath}$ .

Particles (or Suffixes) that, occurring at the termination of nouns, give the sense of a noun of agency. Such are five particles:—

(1) Ayyā, e.g. khilayyā (fol. 43a), i.e. 'the player', as khēl means 'play', 'sport'.

(2) War, e.g. khilwar, i.e. 'the player'; etc.

- (3)  $\overline{Ar}$ , e.g. khil $\overline{ar}$ , i.e. 'the player'. At the end of it (the vowel)  $\overline{i}$  may also be added, e.g.  $k\overline{h}il\overline{ar}\overline{i}$ ; etc.
  - (4)  $\bar{A}k$ , e.g.  $pair\bar{a}k$ , i.e. 'the swimmer'; etc.
  - (5)  $\bar{U}$ , e.g.  $bat\bar{a}\bar{u}$ , i.e. 'the way-farer', 'a traveller'; etc.

Particles that, occurring at the termination of nouns, give the sense of the infinitive (and the verbal noun). Such are eight particles:—

- (1) Bō, e.g. bōl-bō, i.e. 'to speak'; etc.
- (2)  $\vec{A}$ 'i, e.g.  $taran\vec{a}$ 'i (fol. 43b), i.e. 'youth' (being young), as taran means 'youth'.

(3)  $\bar{A}p\bar{o}$ , e.g.  $mut\bar{a}po$ , i.e. 'corpulence', colloquially they turn the final  $\bar{o}$  into  $\bar{a}$  (so that  $mut\bar{a}p\bar{o}$ ) is pronounced as  $mut\bar{a}p\bar{a}$ ; etc.

(4) Pan, e.g.  $b\bar{a}l$ -pan, i.e. 'child-hood'; etc. They also use  $\tilde{o}$  at the end of n in pan, and say:  $b\bar{a}l$ - $pan\tilde{o}$ . Colloquially they use  $\tilde{a}$  instead of  $\tilde{o}$ , and say:  $b\bar{a}l$ - $pan\tilde{a}$ .

(5)  $N\tilde{o}$ , e.g.  $\tilde{a}wan\tilde{o}$ , i.e. 'to come'. Colloquially they use  $\tilde{a}$  instead of  $\tilde{o}$ , e.g.  $\tilde{a}wan\tilde{a}$ .

- (6) Pat, e.g. cikan-pat, i.e. 'beautiful', 'charming', 'blendishment': etc.
  - (7)  $\bar{A}p$ , e.g.  $mil\bar{a}p$ , i.e. 'concord', 'meeting' (fol. 44a); etc.
  - (8)  $\bar{A}\bar{o}$ , e.g. banā $\bar{o}$ , i.e. 'making', 'decorating'; etc.

Particles that, occurring at the termination of nouns, afford the sense of quality. Such are ten particles:—

- (1)  $T\bar{a}'\bar{i}$ , e.g.  $si\nu\bar{a}mt\bar{a}'\bar{i}$ , i.e. 'the quality of darkness', etc., as  $si\nu\bar{a}m$  means 'dark'. This particle is also used without the second part of it, i.e.  $\bar{i}$ , e.g.  $si\nu\bar{a}mt\bar{a}$ ; etc.
  - (2)  $\overline{A}t$ , e.g. ciknat, i.e. 'the quality of being fatty', 'oily'; etc.
- (3)  $\bar{A}wat$ , e.g.  $mihr\bar{a}wat$ , i.e. 'woman-hood', 'womanliness', for  $mihr\bar{a}$  means 'woman'.

(4)  $\overline{A}s$ , e.g. mithas, i.e. 'the quality of sweet-ness'; etc.

(5)  $\bar{I}l$  (fol. 44b), in case of masculine gender they add  $\bar{o}$  at the end and say:  $r\bar{a}g\bar{s}l\bar{o}$ , i.e. 'one charged with the quality of dandiness'. Colloquially they use  $\bar{a}$  instead of o, e.g.  $r\bar{a}g\bar{s}l\bar{a}$ . In case of feminine gender, they add  $\bar{i}$ , thus:  $r\bar{a}g\bar{s}l\bar{i}$ , i.e. 'a woman having the quality of showiness'; etc.

(6) Sār, e.g. milan-sār, i.e. one possessing the quality of

amiability'.

- (7)  $K\bar{a}$ , it is particularly used for the feminine gender, e.g. abhsārikā, i.e. 'a woman charged with the quality of ill-repute', as abhsār means 'loose living' and 'lewdness'; etc.
- (8)  $\bar{A}y\bar{o}$ , e.g.  $dhit\bar{a}y\bar{o}$ , i.e. 'the quality of impudence', 'shame-lessness'; etc.

(9)  $\bar{O}l$ , in case of masculine gender they add  $\bar{o}$  to the end of l, thus:  $majh\bar{o}l\bar{o}$ , 'a middling'. Colloquially they use  $\bar{a}$  instead of  $\bar{o}$ , and say:  $majh\bar{o}l\bar{a}$ , etc. In case of feminine gender (fol. 45a), they substitute  $\bar{i}$  (for a) to the end of l and say:  $majh\bar{o}l\bar{i}$ ; etc.

(10)  $\bar{O}h\bar{a}$ , in case of masculine gender they use  $\tilde{a}$  after h, e.g.  $bhag\bar{o}h\bar{a}$ , i.e. 'one having the quality of light red colour', as bhagu means 'light-red colour'. In case of feminine gender they use i instead of a, e.g.  $bhag\bar{o}h\bar{i}$ , i.e. 'a woman having the same quality' (of light-red-ness); etc.

Particles that, occurring at the termination of nouns, afford the sense of diminution. Such are four:—

(1)  $W\bar{a}$ , e.g.  $l\bar{a}gar$ - $w\bar{a}$ , i.e. 'a naughty kid', as  $l\bar{a}gar$  means 'mischievous'. In case of feminine gender they use  $y\bar{a}$  instead of  $w\bar{a}$ , e.g. gagar- $y\bar{a}$ , i.e. 'a small pitcher', as gagar means 'a pitcher'. This  $y\bar{a}$  in a masculine gender gives a sense of relationship, e.g.  $Kanaujiy\bar{a}$  (fol. 45b), i.e. 'a man related to Kanauj', which is a well-known city in India.

(2) Rā, e.g. meh-rā, i.e. 'a drizzle'; etc.

- (3) Aunā, e.g. dhuṭaunā, i.e. 'a young child', etc., as dhōṭā means 'a boy'.
- (4)  $\bar{U}t$ , in case of masculine gender they add  $\bar{o}$  (to its end), and say:  $kal\bar{u}t\bar{o}$ , i.e. 'a blackie'. Sometimes they use  $\bar{o}$  for  $\bar{u}$ , e.g.  $bhar\bar{o}t\bar{o}$ , i.e. 'a small bag'; etc. Colloquially, in both the cases, they use  $\bar{a}$  instead of  $\bar{o}$ , e.g.  $kal\bar{u}t\bar{a}$ , and  $bhar\bar{o}t\bar{a}$ ; etc. In cases of feminine gender, they use  $\bar{\imath}$  instead of  $\bar{a}$ , e.g.  $kal\bar{u}t\bar{\imath}$ ,  $bhar\bar{o}t\bar{\imath}$ , etc.

Particles that, occurring at the end of nouns (fol. 46a), give the meaning of possession. Such are two particles:-

(1) Dhar, e.g. gir-dhar, i.e. 'one holding the mountain'. Girdhar is the name of Kānh (Krishna), for, they say, he once held aloft a mountain on the palm of his hand, whence the name Gir-dhar. The same particle at the end of a noun, denoting earth, gives the sense of a mountain, e.g. dharā-dhar, i.e. 'one holding the earth '.

(2) Dhārī, e.g. jaṭā-dhārī, i.e. 'one keeping jaṭā '; jaṭā means

'coils of hair, sticking together and matted into one'.

Particles that, occurring at the termination of nouns, give the donative sense. Such are two (particles):-

- (1)  $D\bar{a}'\bar{\imath}$ , e.g.  $dukh d\bar{a}'\bar{\imath}$ , i.e. 'one that gives pain and trouble'; etc.
  - (2)  $D\bar{a}'ik$ , e.g.  $sukh-d\bar{a}'ik$ , i.e. 'one that gives comfort'; etc.

Particles that, occurring at the termination of nouns, give the sense of performing an action. Such are also two particles:-

- (1) (Fol. 46b) Kar, e.g. din-kar, 'one that makes the day', it signifies the Sun.
  - (2) Kartā, e.g. gun-kartā, i.e. 'profitable'; etc.

Particles that, occurring at the termination of nouns, give the sense of ravishing, rapine and stealing. Such are also two particles :--

(1) Har, e.g. man-har, i.e. 'heart-ravishing', 'heart-stealing'; etc. They also add n at the end and say: man-harn. In case of feminine gender they add  $\bar{i}$  after n and say:  $man-harn\bar{i}$ , i.e. 'heartravishing lady '.

(2) Hartā, e.g. bāī-hartā, i.e. 'one that clears the wind', 'wind-

driving'; etc.

Hār is a particle that, at the termination of nouns, affords the sense of fitness and merit, e.g. hon-har, i.e. 'fit', 'able' and

'deserving'; etc.

Aut is a particle that, at the termination of nouns, gives the sense of instrumentality, e.g. kisnaut, i.e. 'the instrument used (fol. 47a) in husbandry', for (the word) kisān means 'a peasant'. Sometimes, in case of masculine gender, a is added at the end of aut; (in such case) they would say: kachauta, i.e. 'the thing by which private parts are covered', for kach means 'private parts' and 'thigh'. In case of feminine gender they add i, e.g. kasauti, i.e. 'the thing by which gold and silver is assayed'; for kas means 'to assay', 'to test'. Sometimes this particle serves to give the meaning of capacity (of a vessel), e.g. kajrautī, i.e. 'the thing in which collyrium is kept '.

Bin is a particle that, at the termination of nouns, gives the meaning of less, without and excepting, e.g. lal-bin, i.e. without the beloved'; and lal means 'the beloved'. Sometimes they

also add  $\tilde{a}$  to the end of n and say:  $l\bar{a}l$ - $bin\tilde{a}$ ; and sometimes they place both the particles before the noun, and say: bin- $l\bar{a}l$ ,  $bin\tilde{a}$ -lal; etc.

 $S\bar{a}l\bar{a}$  (fol. 47b) is a particle that, at the termination of nouns, serves to give the meaning of an adverb of place, e.g.  $dharm-s\bar{a}l\bar{a}$ , i.e. 'the place for worship, charity, religious devotion and worship of God'. This particle is sometimes used without the terminal a, e.g.  $tak-s\bar{a}l$ , i.e. 'the mint', 'the market for the business of gold and silver'; etc.

 $\overline{A}hand$  is a particle that, at the termination of nouns, gives the meaning of smell, e.g.  $machl\bar{a}hand$ , i.e. 'a disgusting smell like that

of fish '; etc.

Car is a particle that, at the termination of a noun for a tree, gives the meaning of 'an antelope' and 'a monkey', e.g. rukh-car; etc. At the end of a noun for a plain and a forest, it serves to give the same sense, as also of that of 'the people of the forest and plains', e.g. ban-car; etc. At the end of a noun for water, it serves to give the meaning of 'clouds' and 'rain', e.g. jal-car; etc. At the end of a noun for night, it serves to give the sense of 'ghosts',¹ e.g. nis-car; etc.

Ma'i is a particle that (fol. 48a), at the termination of nouns, serves to give the meaning of 'multitude' and 'abundance', e.g. jalma'i, i.e. 'abounding in rivulets and rivers', as jal means 'water'.

i.e. 'the tenth part'; etc.

Auti is a particle that, at the termination of nouns, serves to give the meaning of measure, e.g. samjhauti, i.e. 'to judge the quantity and measure (of a thing)'; etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The word ajanna أَجُنَّة in the text (plural of إِجْنِين janīn 'an embryo') is incorrectly written for jinna, جُنَّة (plural of جنبي jin), 'demons'. The mistake is very common. Sir W. Jones also has read it as ajanna and marked its meaning in the margin as 'embryo'.

## قواعد كُلّيه بهاكها

تصنيف

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بتصحيح

م - ضیاءالدین معلم کلّیهٔ وشوابهارتی، شانتینی کیتان، بنگال -

### شعبه دوم

## در قواعد کلید بهانها و آن متنوع است <sup>1</sup>بده نوع نوع اول

در بیان چگونگی زبان : بباید دانست که زبان اهل هند متعدد در بیان چگونگی زبان : بباید دانست که زبان اهل هند متعدد و مطبوع طبع سلیم و ذهن مستقیم باشد، بر سه گونه است - اول سَهنشرَتُ و (بسینین مهملتین سین اول مفتوح و فتے های مغنونه و سکون سین ثانی، و کسر کاف تازی خفیفه و سکون را و تای فوتانی خفیفه) و کتابها در اقسام علوم و انواع فنون بیشتر بدین و زبان تصنیف کنند - و آن باعتقاد ایشان زبان عالم علوی است - و آن را آگاش بانی گویند، (بالف و کاف تازی خفیفه ممدودتین و سین مهمله موقوف و بای موهده خفیفه ممدودی و ریای معروف -) و دیو بانی فیز نامند، (بدال خفیفه مکسور و یای مجهول و واو موقوف، و باقی حروف و حرکات مذکوره) یعنی زبان اهل آسمان و و دیوتها که آسمانیان و علو یانند \*

دریم پَراکِرْت ، ( بفتح بای عجمی خفیفه ، ر رای ممدوده و باقی مستوده و باقی مستوف د حروف و حرکات مذکوره - ) ر مدح ملوک و وزراد و اکابر بیشتر بدین زبان

<sup>.</sup>بدو B. ا

<sup>2</sup> I have considered it convenient to close the spellings within brackets.

<sup>.</sup> و أن باعتقاد .. الغ and omits نير بدين است هند أنوا أكاس باني كويند : A. has

<sup>.</sup> دبوتاهای : B. دبوتاها : B.

و باتى حروف ... النم A. gives the spelling of كرت in the margin and has و باتى حروف

گویند - و آن زبان عالم سفلی است، یعنی عالمی که زیر زمین است - و آن را پَاتَالْ بَانِي گویند، (ببای عجمي و تای فوقاني خفیفتین ممدودتین و لام موقوف، و باقي حروف و حرکات مذکوره -) او نَاکُ بَانِي نیز نامند، (بنون ممدوده و کاف عجمي خفیفهٔ موقوف و باقي حروف و حرکات مذکوره -) یعني زبان اهل اسفل السَّافلین و مازان که زمینیان و سفلیانند - (fol. 30b) و آن مرکّب است از سَهنشرت که سابق مذکور شود \*

سیوم بهاکها (ببلی موحده و کاف تازی ثقیلتین معدودتین -) و اشعار رنگین و وصف عاشق و معشوق بیشتر بدین زبان گویند - و آن زبان عالمی است که ما درویم - و اطلاق آن سوای سَهنسگرت و پَراکِرت عموماً شامل هجیع زبانهاست - و خصوصاً زبان اهل برج بود - و برج (بکسربای موحدهٔ خفیفه و سکون را و جیم تازی خفیفه ) نام سر زمینی است در هند و اصل آن مُنهرا بود - قو چهار کروه نواحی آن حد برج باشد - و مَنهرا (بغتم میم و ضم تلی فوقانی ثقیله و رای معدوده ) نام موضعی است مشهور و معروف - قو زبان اهل برج افصے زبانهاست - و آنچه میان دو آب گفکا و جمنا که دو رود مشهور اند واقع شده است ، مثل میان دو آب گفکا و جمنا که دو رود مشهور اند واقع شده است ، مثل میان دو آب گفکا و جمنا که دو رود مشهور اند واقع شده است ، مثل میان دو آب گفکا و جمنا که دو رود مشهور اند واقع شده است ، مثل میان دو آب گفکا و جمنا که دو رود مشهور اند واقع شده است ، مثل

<sup>1</sup> C. omits beginning from ... حركات مذكورة to و ناك باني نيز ... م

<sup>2</sup> B. has جبع.

<sup>3</sup> The word هشتاد (without the two discritical points of ت,) is obviously a later insertion in A.; it does not occur in the other two, B. and C.

<sup>.</sup> جدورا and later چڏورا: , C. چندن وار: .B في ما در B. has

و دال خفیفتین ، باول مفتوح مغنونه و سکون ثانی و قبل بغتے الاول و سکون النّون و واو معدوده و را - ) نام موضعی است معروف و مشهور - و چون این زبان شامل اشعار رنگین و عبارات شیرین و وصف عاشق و معشوق است ، و بر زبان اهل نظم و صاحب طبع بیشتر مستعمل و جاری است ، بنابران بقواعد کلیهٔ آن پرداخته آمد و مخترع آن این نحیف است \*

#### نوع دوم

در بیان شَبْد ر آن منقسم است بچهار قسم \* قسم اول در تعریف شَبْد (fol. 31a) ر تقسیم آن \*

31a.

بباید دانست که شَبْد، (بفتح سین معجمه ر بای موحده و دال خفیفتین بسکون اول،) در زبان سَهنسکرت کلمه را گویند و اهل بهاکها آن را بسین مهمله خوانند و کلمه در اصطلاح انگصات ما آن بود که بازلی امعنی از زبان برآورده شود، و آن در اصطلاح اهل اهند بر سه گونه است \*

اول سَنَهادَسِ و به به به الله و نون منوَّنه و به عجمي و دال خفیفتین باول ممدوده و ثانی مفتوح و نون - ) دوم کَرْتَتْ و بفتے کاف تازی خفیفه و سکون وا و تای فوقانی و بهی موحده خفیفتین باول مفتوح - ) سیوم کُرْتا و بفتے کاف تازی خفیفه و سکون وا و تای فوقانی خفیفه ممدوده ) \*

قسم دريم، در بيان سَنْپادَن \*

اول B. omita اول.

على عالمان نحو: A. bears the note

<sup>،</sup> معانی A. has 3

علمای هند : .B

بباید دانست که سَنَهادَین (بحروف و حرکات مذکوره) در اصطلاح الله دا گویند که بهیچ یکی از ازمنهٔ ثلثه که ماضی و حال و استقبال بود الله داشته باشد و آن بر دو گونه است و اول آنکه و در دلالت معنی محتاج بلفظ دیگر نبود و مثل رَامٌ که نام یکی از دیوتاهای مشهورهٔ ایشانست و جُلِّ بمعنی آب و امثال آن و این نوع کلمات را سَنَهادَنْ گویند و در اصطلاح عربی اسم نامند و دویم آنکه در دلالت معنی محتاج بلفظ دیگر بود مثل پَرْ (بفتے بلی عجمی خفیفه و سکون را) بمعنی علی و بر و و امثال آن و این فوع کلمات را برّت نامند بمعنی علی و بر و امثال آن و این فوع کلمات را برّت نامند (fol. 31b) (بکسر بلی موحدهٔ خفیفه و سکون را و تای فوقانی 31b.

قسم سیوم ، در بیل کُرُنَب و آن منجزی است بشش جزر \* جزر اول در تعریف کُرْنَب و تقسیم آن \*

بباید دانست که کرّنَبُ (بحروف و حرکات مذکوره) در اصطلاح ایشان فعل را گویند - و فعل بمعنی چیزی کردن بود - و آن کلمه باشد که بیکی از ازمنهٔ ثلثه که ماضی و حال و استقبال بود تعلق داشته باشد - و ازمنهٔ ثلثهٔ مذکورهٔ را در اصطلاح ایشان ترگالِّ فامند (بکسر تای فوقانی خفیفه و سکون را و کاف تازی خفیفهٔ ممدوده و لام -) و آن بر پنج گونه است \*

ایشان C. has ایشان

<sup>2</sup> B. omits j.

<sup>.</sup> سرور دلالة B.: 3

<sup>.</sup>قسم :.B B . و : 4 B.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> A. omits the rest of the sentence.

۰و: .B 7

اول بُهوت (ببلی موحده ثقیلهٔ مضموم و واو معروف و تای فوقانی خفیفه -) دویم بَرْتَمَان (بفتے بلی موحده نخفیفهٔ و سکون را و تای فوقانی خفیفهٔ موقوف و میم ممدوده و نون -) سیوم بَهوکهه (بفتے بلی موحده ثقیله و کسرواو و تشدید کاف ثقیله -) چهارم کُریا و بکسرکاف تازی خفیفه و سکون را و یلی تحتانی ممدوده -) پنجم کُرت (بکسرکاف تازی خفیفه و سکون را و تای فوقانی خفیفه -) \*

## جزو دويم ، در بيان بُهوت \*

بداید دانست که بُهرت (بحررف و حرکات مذکوره) در اصطلاح ایشان فعل ماضی را گویند - و فعل ماضی آن بود که بزمان گذشته تعلق داشته باشد - اما فعل ماضی لازمی ایشان بر چهار صیغه <sup>2</sup> میآید - 32a و فعل لازمی (fol. 32a) آن بود که فعل بفاعل تمام شود و بمفعول تجارز نکند \*

صیغهٔ اول آیو٬ (بالف ممدوده و یای تحتانی مضموم و واو مجهول -)
و آن مشترک است میان واحد مذکر فنایب و حاضر و واحد مذکر
نفسِ متکلم - دویم آئی٬ (بالف ممدوده و همزهٔ ملیّنه و یای مجهول -)
و آن مشترک است میان تثنیه و جمع مذکر غایب و حاضر و نفس متکلم
مع الغیر - سیوم آئی٬ (بالف ممدوده و همزهٔ ملیّنه و یای معروف -)
و آن مشترک است میان واحد مونی غایب و حاضر و واحد مونی

is omitted in A. and C.

is omitted in C. عابب 3 in B.; this مى is often avoided in B.

نفس متكلم - چهارم آكين (بالف ممدودة و همزهٔ مليّنه و يلى معروف و نوس مغلونه -) و آن صيغه مونث است - و مشترك است ميان تثنيه و جمع و غايب و حاضر و نفس متكلم مع الغير \*

و فعل ماضی متعدی ایشان نیز همان بر چهار صیغه میآید - و فعل متعدی آن بود که فعل بفاعل تمام نشود و بمفعول <sup>1</sup> تجارز کند - اما صیغه های فعل مذکور بحسب اختلاف مفعول مختلف گردد - یعنی اگر مفعول مذکر بود صیغه فعل را مذکر خوانند، و اگر مونث بود مونث خوانند - چنانکه اگر مفعول راحد مذکر بود، گویند: مَارِیو، (بمیم معدوده و رای مکسوره و یای <sup>2</sup> مشمومه و سکون واو -) و اگر راحد مونث (رای مکسوره و یای <sup>3</sup> مشمومه و سکون واو -) و اگر راحد مونث (یای محدوده و رای مکسوره گویند: ماری، (بمیم معدوده و رای مکسوره گویند:

## جزو سيوم در بيان بُرْتُمَان \*

بباید دانست که بَرِتَمَان (بحروف و حرکات مذکوره) در اصطلاح ایشان فعل حال را گویند - و فعل حال آن بود که میان زمانهٔ گذشته و آئینده متوسط باشد - و فعل حال ایشان بر چهار صیغه میآید - اول کرّت هَی (بکاف تازی خفیفه و رای مفتوحتین و تای فوقانی خفیفه و فتح ها و سکون یای تحتانی -) و آن مشترک است میان واحد مذکر و مونث غایب و حاضر - دویم کرّت هین ( باعراب

<sup>،</sup> نکند : B.: مکند

<sup>2</sup> B. omits from مشبومة to مكسورة.

مدکورا و فتح ها و سکون یای تحتانی و فون مغفونه) - و آن مشترک است میان مذکر و مونث و تثنیه و جمع غایب و نفس متکلم مع الغیر سیوم کُرت هو و (باعراب مدکورا و های مضموم و واو مجهول) - و آن مشترک است میان نثنیه و جمع مذکر و مونث حاضر - چهارم کُرت هُون و (باعراب مذکورا و ضم ها و واوِ معروف و نون مغفونه - ) و آن صیغهٔ واحد نفس متکلم بود - و در هر چهار صیغهٔ مذکورا در لفظ کُرت اگر تای فوتانی خفیفه را مضموم بخوانند میغه مذکر شود و اگر مکسور بخوانند میغه مونث شود \*

جزو چهارم در بيان بَهوِكهه \*

بباید دانست که بَهوِکهه (بحروف و حرکات مذکوره) در اصطلاح ایشان فعل مستقبل را گویند - و فعل مستقبل آن بود که بزمان آینده ناهده داشته باشد - و فعل مستقبل (fol. 33a) ایشان بر هشت صیغه امیآید - اول کَری گو - (بکاف تازی خفیفه و رای مفتوحتین و سکری یای تحتانی و کاف عجمی خفیفه مضموم و وار مجهول - ) و آن صیغه و احد مذکربود و مشترک است میان غایب و حاضر - دوم کَرینگی (بکاف تازی خفیفه و رای مفتوحتین و سکری یای تحتانی و نون مغنونه و کاف عجمی خفیفه مکسور و یای مجهول - ) ه و آن مشترک است میان تثنیه و جمع مذکر غایب و نفس متکام مع الغیر - سیوم کَروگی است میان تثنیه و جمع مذکر غایب و نفس متکام مع الغیر - سیوم کَروگی (بکاف تازی خفیفه و رای مفتوحتین و سکرن واو و باقی حروف

<sup>.</sup> مبيغةً واحد مدكر دود B. 8 B. و نون مغلونه B. الله 1 B.

و حرکات مذکوره - ) و آن صیغهٔ مذکر حاضر بود - و مشترک است میان تثنيه و جمع - چهارم كُرُون كو - ( بكاف تازي خفيفة مفتوح و راى مضموم و راو معروف و نون مغنونه و كاف عجمي خفيفة مضموم و راو مجهول - ) و أن صيغة واحد مذكر نفس متكام بود - ينجم كُرُونٌ كى ، ( بحروف و حركات مذكورة و كاف عجمي خفيفة مكسور و يلى معروف - ) و أن صيغة واحد 1 مونت نفس متكلم بود - ششم كَرَى كِي، ( بكاف تازي خفیفه ر رای مفترحتین و سکون یای تحتانی (fol. 33b) و کاف 33b. عجمي خفيفة مكسور و ياي معروف،) و آن صيغة واحد مونث بود، و مشترک است <sup>د</sup> میان حاضر و غایب - هفتم کَرَیِنْگی ، ( بکاف تا<sub>زی</sub>ی خفیفه و رای مفتوحتین و سنون یای تحتانی و نون مغنونه، و باتی حروف و اعراب مذکوره - ) و آن صیغهٔ مونث بود و مشترک است میان تثنيه و جمع غايب و نفس متكلم مع الغير- هشتم كُرُوْكى، ( بكاف تازي خفیفه و رای مفتوحتین و سکون واو و باقی حروف و اعراب مذکوره) و آن صيغة مونث حاضر بود و مشترك است ميان تثنيه و جمع \*

جزو پنجم، در بیان کِریا \*

بباید دانست که کریا (بحروف و حرکات مدکوره) بر چهار گونه مستون میم و بای موحده است - اول سم بهاو - (بفتح سین مهمله و سکون میم و بای موحده تقیلهٔ ممدوده و واو - ) و آن اثبات فعل ماضی بود ، مثل آیو ، (بحروف

omitted in A. and B.

omitted in A. and B.

omitted in B.

و حركات مدكورة) و امثال آن - دويم اَسَم بَهاو،) بفتع همزة و باقي حروف و حركات مذكورة) و آن نفي فعل ماضي بود، مثل نآيو، (بنون مفتوح الف ممدودة و باقي حروف و حركات مذكورة) و امثال آن - سيوم بهاو، (بحروف و حركات مذكورة) و استقبال بود - مثل كرت هي و كرى گو، (بحروف و حركات مذكورة) و امثال آن - جهارم كرت هي و كرى گو، (بحروف و حركات مذكورة) و امثال آن - جهارم انبهاو، (بفتح همزة (fol. 34a) و سكون نون و باقي حروف و حركات مذكورة) و امثال أن - جهارم مذكورة) و آن نفي فعل حال و استقبال بود - ايشان براى نفي و نهي نون مفتوح يا لفظ نا، بنون ممدودة در اول كلمه ابيفزايند \*

جز و ششم در بیان کرت \*

بباید دانست که کرت (بحروف و حرکات مذکوره) در اصطلاح ایشان مفعول را گویند - و مفعول آن بود که فعل برآن واقع شود - و ایشان در آخر مفعول ها لاحق کنند - مثل «هنیو رام راونه " بعنی زد رام راون را ، - و گالا مفعول را مقدم بر فاعل ذکر کنند، مثل «هنیو راونه رام " - و گالا های ضمیر مفعول را از آخر کلمه حذف نمایند، مثل «هنیو رام راون " - و درین محل تقدیم فاعل بر مفعول اولی بود، و الا نظر بر قرینه و قیاس معنی کنند \*

قسم چهارم در بیان کُرْتاً \*

بباید دانست که کُرِثًا ، (بفتع کاف تازی خفیفه و سکون را و تلی اوقانی خفیفه ممدوده ، ) در اصطلاح ایشان فاعل را گویند - و فاعل کنندهٔ

<sup>.</sup> افزابند .B ا

فعل باشد - و آن بر در گونه است - اول سوادهین (بفتے سین مهمله ممدوده با واو مشمومه و دال ثقیلهٔ مکسوره و یلی معروف و نون) - دویم پرادهین (ببلی عجمی خفیفهٔ مفتوح و رای ممدوده و باقی حروف و حرکات مذکوره) - سوادهین (بعروف و حرکات مذکوره) در اصطلاح ایشان فاعلی (fol. 34b) را گویند که خود فعل کند - مثل کلجی ناگی (بکاف و جیم تازیین خفیفتین باولِ ممدوده و ثانی مکسوره و یای معروف ،) یعنی کار کننده ، - و پرادهین (بحروف و حرکات مذکوره) فاعلی را گویند که برای کودن فعل حکم بدیگری کند - خواه بامر و خواه فاعلی را گویند که برای کودن فعل حکم بدیگری کند - خواه بامر و خواه بنهی - چنانکه صیغه امر و نهی ما - و امر فرمودن بود مرکسی را ایه کاری ، و نهی باز داشتی باشد مرکسی را از کاری \*

و امر حاضر ایشان بر سه صیغه میآید - اول کُرُ ( بغتم کاف تازیمی خفیفه و ضم را - ) و آن صیغه امر واحد مذکر حاضر بود - دویم <sup>8</sup>کُرِ ( بغتم اول و کسر ثانی ) و آن صیغه امر واحد مونث حاضر بود - سیوم کُرُهُ ( بغتم اول و ثانی و ضم ها ) و آن مشترک است میان مذکر و مونث و تثنیه و جمع حاضر - و امر غایب ایشان نیز بر سه صیغه میآید - اول کُری ، ( بغتم اول و ثانی و سکون یلی تحتانی <sup>8</sup> - ) و آن صیغهٔ امر واحد غایب بود - و مشترک است میان مذکر و مونث ، دویم کُرین ، ( بغتم اول

omitted in B. کو 2 ع. د B. omits

و نون مغذونه : B. misplaces here

<sup>4</sup> B. adds: و تثنيه و جمع و نفس منكلم مع الغبر, which belongs to the 2nd case, omitted in B.

و ثاني و سكون يلى تحتاني و نون مغنونه - ) و آن صيغه امر غايب بود و مشترک است ميان مذکر و مونث و تثنيه و جمع و نفس متكلم مع الغير - سيوم كُرُن ( بفتح اول و غم ثاني و واو معروف و نون مغنونه - ) و آن صيغهٔ امر غايب واحد نفس متكلم بود - و نهي حاضر مغنونه - ) و آن صيغهٔ امر غايب واحد نفس متكلم بود - و نهي حاضر و غايب ايشان همان (fol. 35a) شش صيغهٔ امر احاضر و غايب بود ، و بزيادتي فون مفتوح يا نون ممدودة در اول صيغه - و احتياج بتفصيل آن نيست \*

نوع سيوم در بيان پُرُلِنَگ \*

بباید دانست که پُرِلِنَک ، ( بضم بای عجمی خفیفه و سکون را کسر لام و نون منونه و کاف عجمی خفیفه ) در اصطلاح ایشان مذکر را گویند - و مذکر بمعنی مرد و نر باشد - و آن بر دو گونه است - اول آنکه علم باشد و مقابل آن مونث بود - مثل رام و کانه ، بمعنی دیوناهای مشهوره - و علم آن بود که نام شخصی معین باشد - دویم آنکه در آخر اسم مذکر قفیر علم الف لاحق کنند - مثل مرکا که در آخر لفظ مرک ، بمعنی آهو ، الف لاحق کنند ، و امثال آن \*

نوع چهارم در بيان أَشْتَرِي لِنَ**گ** \*

عاضر A. omits عاضر.

عبر A. and B. omit عبر.

آن for او B. has

<sup>.</sup>مفتــ ۲۸

زن و صادة باشد - و آن انيز بر دو گونه است - اول آنكه علم بود ايعني نام شخصى باشد معين مثل سينا و رَادَها كه نام دو زنى است مشهور نام شخصى باشد معين مثل سينا و رَادَها كه نام دو زنى است مشهور و امثال آن - دويم آنكه علم نباشد و آن نيز بر دو گونه است - اول آنكه مقابل آن مذكر و نوبود مثل تَرَنَّكِنِي (fol. 35b) بمعنى مادة اسپ - .35b و هَسْتَنِي بمعنى مادة اس فيل و امثال آن - دويم آنكه مقابل آن مذكر و نر نباشد مثل بيار بمعنى اباد و آكن بمعنى اآنش و امثال آن - و قسم آخير مونت سماعي است - استعمال آن تعلق باستماع محاورة دارد - ق چه بعضى چيزها را مونت استعمال كنند و بعضى چيزها را مدكر مذكر ، چنانكه گفته شد - و مذكر مثل جَلٌ ، بمعني ، آب ، و امثال آن \*

پس ، چون خواهند که پُرلِنگ را اَسْترِي لِنَگ کنند ، یعنی مذکر غیر علم را مونت کنند ، لفظی چند در آخر اسم مذکر لاحق نمایند تا مذکر مونت گردد - و آن الفاظ این است - اول آ ، ( بالف ممدوده - ) مثل بِردها ، ( بکسربای موحده خفیفه و سکون را و دال ثقیلهٔ ممدوده ، ) یعنی روی پیر ، - چه بِرده ، بمعنی ، مرد پیر ، باشد - و امثال آن - و پوشیده نماند که الف در آخر کلمهٔ بِردها ، در اصل آ بالف ممدوده بوده است - فرالف ممدوده فی الحقیقت در الف است - چون آن را با کلمهٔ و الف ممدوده کشت ، یک

<sup>1</sup> B. omits است B. has علل for است

s B. omits from چه بعضی ... down to امثال آن

<sup>4</sup> B. often confuses between بعني and بعني , here we have بعني.

<sup>5</sup> B. omits است.

الف باقي ماند، بردها شد - چه قاعدهٔ کليه است که لفظي که در اول است همزه بود، چوس آس را با کلمهٔ ديکر لاحق نمايند، همزه در حالت درج محدوف گردد - دريم اي، (بهمزهٔ مکسوره رياى معروف،) مثل درج محدوف،) مثل ديوي، (بدال خفيفهٔ مکسور رياى مجهول و واو مکسور (fol. 36a) و ياى معروف،) يعني رون ديو، و امثال آس - سيوم آني، (بالف ممدوده و نوس مکسور و ياى معروف،) مثل ردراني، (بضم را و تشديد دال خفيفه و راى متصله ممدوده،) يعني رون ردر، و ردر عموماً بمعنى ديو باشد و خصوصاً مَهاديو را گريند، و امثال آس - چهارم ني، (بنوس مکسور و ياى معروف،) مثل نَرنگنى، (بضم تاى فوقاني خفيفه و راى مفتوحه و نوس مفونه و کاف عجمی خفيفه مفترح يا موقوف،) مفتوحه و نوس مفونه و کاف عجمی خفيفه مفترح يا موقوف،) يعني معروف با موقوف،) دراى الله الله دو المثال آس - و کاه باشد که ياى معروف با آن آخر آن ساقط گردد و نوس باقی ماند، مثل تُرنگن و امثال آن \*

## نوع پنچم در بیال نُبِنسك لِنك \*

بباید دانست که نیکسک لنگ (بکسر نون و بضم بای عجمی خفیفه و نون منونه و فتح سین مهمله و سکون کاف تازی خفیفه و باقی حروف و حرکات مذکوره) در اصطلاح ایشان خنثا را گویند، یعنی آنکه در حقیقت نه صرد باشد و نه زن - و آن در محاورهٔ ایشان چند

الف B. omite الف

اً B. omits آل

<sup>8</sup> In B. blank space is left down to ن ق ن ن .... .

اسمی است معدود که ایراد آن موجب تطویل است - از آنجمله یکی کُنْدُلُ است و کُنْدُلُ ، ( بضم کاف تازی خفیفه و نون منونه و دال مثقله مفتوح و لام ) بمعنی معلقه ، باشد و امثال آن - و استعمال آن مخصوص محاورهٔ سَهَنْسُکِرْت است ، و در بهاکها مستعمل نیست \*

**36**b.

نوع ششم در بيان (fol. 36b) أبه بَحَيْن \*

بباید دانست که به بعین (بضم بای موحدهٔ خفیفه و سکوی ها و فتح الی موحده و جیم عجمی خفیفتین و نون ) در اصطلاح ایشان جمع را گریند و ایشان ما نوق واحد را جمع اعتبار کنند و رآن چنان بود که در آخر حرف مفرد حرف نون لاحق کنند ، و حرف ما قبل نون را اگر ساکی یا موقوف باشد بحرکت فتح متحرک گردانند و مثل کُن و پگن ، بمعنی دست ها ، و دپایها ، که مفرد آن کُرو پک است ، و امثال آن و مکر کلمهای که در آخر آن الف باشد ، که الف بهیچ حال متحرک نگردد ، مثل کُلتان ، بمعنی و زنان بدکاره ، که مفرد آن و گرانا ست ، (بضم کلود تازی خفیفه و کسر لام و تای فوتانی مثقله معدوده ،) و امثال آن و کلمه که در آخر آن واو ساکی یا یای تحتانی ساکن باشد ، آن واو و یا را کا بحال ساکن گذارند و گاه و بحرکت نتے متحرک گردانند ، مثل سکمین

<sup>1</sup> Again in B. space is left blank down to .... .

<sup>2</sup> B. omits ه. 8 B

ان B. omits مای B. omits .

ه B. has کلتان.

<sup>.</sup>بحرکت نتے B. omits

و بهترس ، بمعنی 'زنان مصاحبه ، که مفرد آن سَکِهِ و بِهتو ست ، و امثال آن - و کالا بالف و نون جمع کنند ، مثل سَکِهیان ، بمعنی 'زنان مصاحبه ، و امثال آن \*

نوع هفتم ، در بیان اسمای اشارات ، یعنی اسمیکه جانب کسی بدان اشارة کنند \*

بباید دانست که در اصطلاح ایشان اسملی اشارة هفت است - (fol. 37a) و آن برای اشارة واحد غایب بود (37a) 37a. و بمعنی ٬ آن٬ باشد \*

دویم تَا ، (بنای فوقانی خفیفهٔ ممدوده ،) و آن نیز برای اشارة واحد غایب بود ، بمعنی ، آن ، باشد \*

سیوم یا ، (بیلی تحقانی ممدوده ،) و آن برای اشارة واحد حاضر بود و بمعنی ، این ، باشد \*

چهارم جُا ( بجیم <sup>1</sup> تازی خفیفهٔ ممدرده ) و آن برای اشارة واحد غایب بود ، و بمعنی ، هر که ، باشد \*

پنجم آن، (بضم \* همزه و نون،) و آن \* برای اشارة جمع غایب بود و بمعنی ، آنها، باشد \*

ششم اِن ' (بکسر همزه و نون ') و آن برای اشارة جمع حاضر بود و بمعذی ' ایشان ' باشد \*

<sup>1</sup> B. omits تازي خفيفة مهدودة leaving space.

B. has آمدة instead of همورة.

مو آن برای اشارة جمع عایب بود ..... ششم آن ..... و نون : B. omits

و اسمای اشاراة هفتگانهٔ مذکوره مشترک است میان مرد و زن نوع هشتم و دربیان پَدْ بِرْتُ \*

بباید دانست که بَد برت (بباودال خفیفتین بفتم اول و سکون ثانی و کسر بای موحده خفیفه و سکون را و تای فوقانی خفیفه) در اصطلاح ایشان کلام را گریند - و مرکب از دو کلمه کلام بود مثل رام آیو (برای ممدوده و میم موقوفه و الف ممدوده و یای قتحتانی مضموم و واو مجهول ) و امثال آن \*

نوع نهم ، در بيان سَمْ بَنْدة \*

قبیاید دانست که سَمْ بَذَده ' (بفتے سین مهمله و سکون میم و نتے بلی موحدهٔ خفیفه و نون منوّنه و دال ثقیله ') در اصطلاح ایشان ترکیب اضافی را گویند ' و ترکیب اضافی ترکیبی بود که در آن کلمهٔ اول را بکلمهٔ ثانی نسبت کنند - و در اصطلاح (fol. 37b) کلمهٔ اول را مضاف گویند ' ، 37b کلمهٔ ثانی را مضاف الیه - و ترکیب اضافی اهل هند مرکب از سه کلمه باشد - مثل 'پوت رام کو' ( ببای عجمی خفیفهٔ مضموم و واو معروف و تای فوتانی خفیفهٔ موقوف و کاف تازی خفیفه مضموم و وار مجهول ') یعنی 'پسر رام ' و امثال آن - پس کلمهٔ پوت

<sup>.</sup>و آن B. omits

ع من الله على الله على الله على الله 8 A. omits ببايد دانست كه سم بلدة

<sup>.</sup> تحتانی B. omite 2

<sup>.</sup> ترکیب اضافی B. omits 4

مضاف باشد و لفظ رام مضاف اليه و لفط كو در آخر آلت نسبت است، بجلى لام مكسور در عربى، مثل 'غُلام لزيد' و كسرة آخر كلمه مضاف در فارسى 'مثل غلام زيد' و هر گاه در هندى مضاف اليه را بر مضاف مقدم گردانند، كلمة كورزا كه آلت نسبت است، درميان آرند و گويند: 'رام كه پوت' و امثال آن - در اين محل گاه باشد كه آلت نسبت را حذف نمايند و گويند: 'رام پوت' و امثال آن \*

نوع دهم «در بدل حروف و کلماتیکه در اوایل و اواسط و اواخر اسماء معانی مختلفه بخشند» و آن منقسم است بدر قسم \*

قسم اول « در بیان حروفیکه در اوایل ر اواسط و اواخر اسماء معانی مختلفه بخشند » و آن منجزی است بدر جزو \*

جزر اول " در بیان حرونیکه در اوایل و اواسط اسماء معانی مختلفه مخشفد ":

حرف همزهٔ مفتوحه در اوایل اسماء فایدهٔ معنی نفی و سلبیت دهد و آنوا در اصطلاح ایشان نَاسٌ گویند، یعنی 'نفی ' (بنوس محدودة و سین مهمله) مثل (fol. 38a) اَجَانِ ' (بجیم تازی خفیفهٔ ممدودة و نون ) یعنی 'فادان ' و امثال آن - چه جَان بمعنی 'دانائی و دانا ' بود - و الف در اواسط اسماء فایدهٔ معنی توالی و تواتر بخشد ' مثل چلاچل ' (بفتم جیم عجمی خفیفهٔ و لام ممدوده ' و ایضاً جیم عجمی خفیفهٔ و لام ممدوده ' و ایضاً جیم عجمی خفیفهٔ و این الف در فارسی

<sup>.</sup> بمعلى نيست شدن A. has the marginal note على اواسط B. omits

نيز مستعمل است - حرف باي موحدة خفيفة مكسورة ، در اوايل اسماء نیز افادهٔ امعنی نفی و سلبیّت کند - مثل بکلٌ ، ( ــ بکاف تازی خفیفهٔ مفتوح و لام٬) یعنی 'بیقرار و بی آرام٬ چه کُلُّ بمعنی 'قرار و آرام ، باشد - حرف سین مهمله مفتوح ، در اوایل اسماء "فایده معنی معيَّت و همراهي دهد - مثل سَجَلٌ ا (- بجيم تاري خفيفة مفتوح ر لام ) یعنی اسیراب و شاداب چه جُلّ بمعنی آب باشد - و کاه افادة معذى لياقت و قابليّت كند، مثل سَيُوت، ( ــ بباي عجمي خفیفه مضموم و واو معروف و تای فوقانی خفیفه ) یعنی 'پسر قابل و رشید ، و سین مذکور باین معنی جز این لفظ دیگر بگوش فرسیده -و سین مهمله مضموم ، در اوایل اسماء افاده معلی خوش و خوب كذد - مثل سُبَاسٌ ( - بباى موحدة خفيفة ممدودة وسين مهمله ) یعنی مخوشبو، و امثال آن - حرف کاف تازی خفیفه مفتوحه، در اوایل (اسماء) فایده معنی عدم لیاقت و قابلیت بخشد - مثل كَيُرت ( بحررف (fol. 38b) و حركات مذكورة ) يعنى بسر ( ناقابل .386 و نا لایق، و کاف مذکوره باین معنی نیز بغیر این لفظ دیگر بگوش برسیده - و کاف مضمومه ، در اوایل اسماء افادهٔ معنی 'بدو ناخوش ، کند ، امثل ُكُونَكُ، ( ــ بفتم را و نون منوّنه و كاف عجمي خفيفه،) يعني . بد رنگ و امثال آن - حرف نون مكسور در ارايل اسماء فايده معنى

افایده یعنی B. ا

نفی و سلبیّت دهد، مثل نلَجٌ ( - بلام مفتوح و جیم تازی ا خفیفه)

یعنی ابی شرم و حیا، و امثال آن، چه لَجٌ و لاَج بمعنی اشرم و حیا، بود \*

جزو دویم در بیان "حرونیکه در اواخر اسماد معانی مختلفه
بخشند " -

حرف الف، در اواخر اسماء فايدة معنى وصفيت و فاعليت دهد، مثل کَبتًا، (بکاف تازی و بای موحده خفیفتین، باول مفتوح و ثانی مکسور و تای فوقانی خفیفهٔ ممدوده) یعنی اشاعرو موصوف بصفت شاعری، - و امثال آن - چه کَبتْ بمذی شعر، باشد - و مانند دیوًا٬ (بدال خفیفهٔ مکسور و یلی مجهول و واو ممدوده) یعنی دهنده و موصوف عبصفت دهندگی، - و کاه «بخصوصه برای تانیت آید - مثل بردکها و بکسر بای موحد خفیفه و سكون را و دال ثقيلة ممدودة ) يعنى ون پير چه بردة مرد پير وا فامذه کما ذکرفاه - و گاه بارجود آن افادهٔ معنی رمفیّت و فاعلیّت .39a كند '' مثل كُرْباً ، (بفتر كاف عجمى خفيفه و (fol. 39a) سكون را و بای موحدهٔ خفیفه ممدوده) یعذی و نعی موصوف بصفت غرور و غرور کننده و امثال آن چه گُرب بمعنی و غرور باشد - و گاه 5 افاده معنی تذکیر و نری کند مثل مرّگا، (بکسر میم و سکون را و کاف عجمي خفيفه ممدوده) يعني (أهوى نر) و امثال أس - و در آخر

<sup>.</sup> خفيفه يعنى A. omits .

<sup>.</sup>مانند .B بخصوصية .B

ه نصفت instead of صيغة B. has

<sup>.</sup> تذکر . 6 B. باشد A. has

علَم فایدهٔ معنی ندا بخشد - و ندا آن بود که کسی را فریاد کنند -مثل 'رَامًا' يعني ' ابي رام' و امثال أن - و ابن الف ندائيه در فارسي و عربي نيز مستعمل است - حرف پاي عجمي خفيفه در اراخر اسماء نایده معنی صلحبی و خداوندی بخشد - مثل بُهوپ، ( بای مرحداً ثقيلة مضموم و راو معروف ، ) يعذى ، صلحب و خداوند زمين ، -و امثال آن - چه بهو بمعنى 'زمين ؛ باشد - حرف تلى فوقانى خفيفه در اواخر اسماء فايدة معنى مصدري دهد مثل گنَتُ (بكاف عجمی خفیفه و نون ۱ مفترحتین) یعنی اشمردن و شمار کردن، و امثال آن - حرف تای فوقانی مثقله در اواخر اسماء فایده معنی فاعلیّت دهد - مثل کهیوت ( بکاف تازی ثقیلهٔ مکسور ر یای مجهول و واو مفتوح، ) یعنی (رانندهٔ کشتی، - و در آخر تای مذکور راو معروف نير الحق كنند - مثل كهيوتو - و امثال آن - حرف جيم تازي خفيفه در اواخر اسماد فایده معنی نزاده شدن و پیدا شدن ( (fol. 39b) دهد - .39b مثل • بَارَج، (ببای موحده خفیفه ممدوده ر رای مفتوحه،) یعنی \* ( زادهٔ آب ، و امثال آن - ر آنوا \* بر گل كُنُّول و آنجه از آب بيدا شود اطلاق كنند - چه بار بمعنى أب، باشد - حرف دال خفيفة مكسورة در اواخر اسماء افاده معنى ظرف مكان كند مثل بارد ، ( ببلى موحده حفيفه ممدوده و رامي مفتوحه - ) بمعنى (ابر، - و امثال آن - چه بار،

<sup>.</sup>و نون مغنونه A. reads 1

ه اداً آب B. omite :

<sup>.</sup>بارچ B. omite 2

<sup>4</sup> B. omits down to اطلاق كنند.

چنانکه مذکور شد، بمعنی ۱۰ آب، باشد - و دال ثقیله نیز انادهٔ همان معنی کند - مثل اَنَّبُده ٔ (بفتم همزلا و نون المغنونه و ضم بلی موحدة خفيفه ٥-٠٠) بمعنى دريا، - وامثال آن، جه أنَّب بمعنى و آب، باشد - و قاعده كليه است كه دال خفيفة مكسوره در أخر اسم " أب افادهٔ معنی ابر کند - و دال ثقیله در آخر آن افادهٔ معنی دریا كند - حرف كاف تازى خفيفه در آخر اسماء فايد؛ معنى فاعليَّت كند - مثل سِيرك ، ( بسين مهملة مكسور و ياى مجهول و واو مفتوح -- ، ) بمعنى 'خادم' - و امثال أن' چه سِيو و سيوًا بمعنى 'خدمت' باشد -و گاه بود که کاف مذکوره نایدهٔ معنی مصدری دهد مثل بَیدَهک، (بفتر بای موحده خفیفه و سکون یای تعتانی و فتر دال ثقیله - ) يعنى 'طبابت' - و امثال آن - كاف عجمى خفيفه در اواخر اسماء فایدهٔ معنی راه و روش و رفتار ۴ بخشد - مثل اُرگ (بضم همزه و فتی .40a را —') يعنى ' راة (fol. 40a) روندة بسينه' چه اُر بمعنى ' سينه' باشد -و أنرا بر مار اطلاق كنند - و امثال أن - حرف نون در اواخر اسماء فايد؛ معنى مصدرى دهد - مثل جَلَن ، (بجيم عجمى خفيفه و الم مفتوحتین - ") بمعنى ' رفتن و طریقه ر رواج ' - و امثال آن - چه چَلْ و هَالٌ بمعنى 'رفتار و طريقه' باشد - و كاه افادة معنى فاعليّت كند -مثل موهِّن ؛ ( بمیم مضموم و واو مجهول و های مفتوح - ، ) بمعنی

و رای مفتوحهٔ B. omits down to .

<sup>2</sup> B. and C. have منونه.

<sup>8</sup> B. omite مغيغة.

A. and B. omit بآ.

' فریبنده ' و امثال آن - چه موه بمعنی 'فریفتگی ' بود - و افاده معنی جمع نیز کند - مثل کُرَنَّ ( بکاف تازی خفیفه و رای مفتوحتین -- ') یعنی است ها ، - و امثال آن ، چه کر بمعنی دست باشد - و فایده معنی تانیت نیز بدشد ، مثل تُرنكن ( بضم تلي فوقاني خفیفه و فتم را و نون مذرّنه و كاف عجمي خفيفه مفتوم - )) يعني مادة اسب، و امثال أن چه تُرْنَك بمعنى (اسپ، باشد، كما ذكرناة - حرف واو معروف در اواخر اسماء افادة معنى فاعليَّت كند - مثل پَاهْرُو ( بباي عجمی خفیفه ممدوده و های موتوف و رای مضموم - ) یعنی ' پاسبان ' - و امثال آن ' چه پاهرا و پهرا بمعنى 'پاس و نگهبانى ' باشد -حرف های مکسور در اواخر اسماء افاده معنی مفعول به کند - مثل وَاقِهُ ﴿ بُواو \* مُمَدُودُهُ - \* ) يعني ﴿ او را ُ و امثال آن ُ چِهُ وَا بَمَعنَى ﴿ اوْ ا باشد - حرف یای معروف در اواخر اسماء فایده معنی نسبت دهد -(fol. 40b) "مثل اَجْمِيرِي، (بفتح همزة رسكون جيم تازي خفيفه .406 و میم مکسور و یای مجهول و رایی 8 مکسور) یعنی منسوب با جمیر، و امثال آن - و اجمير \* نام شهر يست مشهور در هند - و اين يا در فارسى نيز مستعمل است - و گاه فايده معنى صفت و فاعليت دهد -مثل گُربي، (بفتم کاف عجمی خفیفه و سنون را و بای موحدا خفیفه مکسور ـــ،) یعنی موصوف بصفت غرور یا غرور کننده، - و

بخشد for باشد A. haa باشد

<sup>.</sup>مكسور for مهيلة A. has

عثل B. omits

نام A. and B. omit نام

امثال آن که گُرِّ بمعنی عرور باشد - و گاه این یا افاده معنی تانیث کند - مثل دیوی ( بدال خفیفه مکسور و یای مجهول و واو مکسور ) یعنی رون دیو کما ذکرناه \*

قسم دویم «در بیان کلماتیکه در اوایل و اواخر اسماء فایدهٔ معانی مختلفه بخشند» و آن متجرّی است بدو جزو \*

جزر اول " در بیان کلماتیکه در اوایل اسماء فایدهٔ معانی مختلفه بخشند " \*

"کلماتیکه در اوایل اسماء نایده معنی ندا دهند" و ندا آن بود که کسی را نریاد کنند کما ذکرنا و آن ده کلمه است \*

اول هی ( بهای مکسوره و یای مجهول ) مثل 'هی رام' و امثال آن - دویم آهی ( بفتے همزه و باقی حروف حرکات مذکوره ) مثل 'آهی رام' و امثال آن - سیوم هو ( بهای مضموم و واو مجهول ) مثل 'هی رام' و امثال آن - چهارم آهو ( بفتے همزه و باقی حروف و حرکات مذکوره ) مثل 'آهو رام' و امثال آن - پنجم ای ( بهمزه مکسوره و یای مجهول ) مثل 'آهی رام' و امثال آن - و این در فارسی نیز مستعمل است - ششم ای هو مرکب از ای و هو ( بحروف و حرکات مستعمل است - ششم ای هو مرکب از ای و هو ( بحروف و حرکات مدکوره ) مثل ای هو ( fol. 41a) رام' و امثال آن - هفتم آری ( بفتے همزه و رای مکسوره و یای مجهول ) مثل 'آری رام' - و این کلمه را

<sup>1</sup> A. and B. have الله B. omits down to جزو اول.

در ندای مونت بیای معروف خوانند، مثل ازی سَمِی، و امثال آن - و سَمِی، (بسین مهمله مغنوح و کاف تازی ثقیله مکسور ویای معروف) بمعنی ازی مصاحبه، باشد - هشتم ری، (بدون همزهٔ اول،) مثل اری رام، - و این کلمه را نیز در ندای مونت بیای معروف خوانند - مثل اری سَمِی، و امثال آن - نهم ای ری امرکب از ای وری، (بحروف و حرکات مذکوره) مثل ای ری رام، - و در این نیز برای ندای مونت کلمه ری را که جزر دریم است بیای معروف خوانند - مثل ای ری سمیمی، و امثال آن - دهم آری ای مرکب از آری و ای ربی رام، - و در این خوانند - مثل ای ری سمیمی، و امثال آن - دهم آری ای مرکب نیز برای ندای موزف و حرکات مذکوره) مثل ای رای رام، - و در ای مرکب نیز برای ندای موزف و حرکات مذکوره) مثل ای رام، - و در مرکب نیز برای ندای مونت کلمه اری را که جزو اول است بیای معروف خوانند - مثل ای رام، - و در این نیز برای ندای مونت کلمه اری را که جزو اول است بیای معروف خوانند - مثل ای بی سَمِیی، و امثال آن \*

"کلماتیکه در اوایل اسماء فایده معنی نفی و سلبیّت دهند" و آن ده کلمه است:

اول نر (بنون مکسور و را) مثل نربهو (بفتے بلی موحدة ثقیله و سکون واو ) یعنی 'بیخوف و ترس' و امثال آن و چه بهو بمعنی مخوف و ترس' باشد و دویم آن (بهمزه مفتوح و نون) مثل آئرس (برای مفتوحه و سین مهمله) یعنی 'بیمرگی و بیدوتی' و امثال آن چه رس بمعنی 'فرق و مزه بود' \*

<sup>1</sup> A. omits down to مثل.

.41b جزو دویم " در بیان کلماتیکه در اواخر (fol. 41b) اسماء فایده معانی مختلفه بخشند " \*

"كلماتيكه در اواخر اسما فايدة معنى صاحبى و خداوندي بخشند" و أن دة كلمه است:

اول و نت ( بواو مفتوحه و نون منونه 1 و تای فوقانی خفیفه) مثل 'رُوپٌ وَ نَت ' (برای مضموم و واو معروف و بای عجمی خفیفه موقوف) يعذى مصلحب حسن و جمال ، و امثال آن - چه رَوْق بمعنى محس وجمال، باشد - و گالا برای مذکر در آخر کلمه مدکور الف لاحق کنند و گویند: 'رُرَبُ وَ نَتَا' - و برای مونث یای معروف لاحق نمایند و گویند: 'رُوپٌ وَ نَتَی، و امثال آن - دویم کار، ( بکاف تانی خفیفه ممدوده ر را) مثل گُذکار٬ (بضم کاف عجمی خفیفه و سكون نون -- ) يعنى 'صاحب علم و هنر' و امثال أن - چه گُن بمعنی 'علم و هفر' باشد - سوم پال ' (ببای عجمی خفیفه ممدوده و لام) مثل بهو پال و (ببای موحده ثقیله مضموم و واو مجهول و قیل معروف) یعنی 'صلحب و خداوند زمین و ملک' و امثال آن - و آن را بر پادشاه و زمیندار و صاحب ملک اطلاق كنند - چه بهو بمعنى 'زمين ' باشد - چهارم پُت ' ( بباي عجمي و تاي فوقانی خفیفتین باول مفتوح ') مثل مُهی پُتّ ' ( ہمیم مفتوح و های مکسور و یامی معروف - ) یعنی 'صاحب و خدارند زمین و صاحب

<sup>.</sup>مغنونه A. has

مملکت ، و امثال آ ... - و أ نيز بر بادشاة و زميندار و صاحب ملک اطلاق کنند ـ چه مَېِي و (fol. 42a) مَهِ ' (بهلی مکسوره بدون یلی .42a آخر') بمعنى 'زمين' بود - ر قاعدة كلّيه است كه كلمة پَتُ در أخر اسم زمین و مرد و عالم افادهٔ معنی راجا یعنی پادشاه کند - و در آخر اسم ستاره و شب افاده معنى ماه نمايد، مثل مَهى پَتّ، چنانكه گذشت - و نَرْپَت ، ( بفتم نون و سكون را - ، ) و جَكَتْ پَتْ ، ( بجيم تازي و كاف عجمى خفيفتين مفتوحتين وسكون تلى فوقاني خفيفة -- ') و نجَهاتّر پَتْ، ( بنون مكسور و نتج جيم عجمي ثقيله و تلى فوقاني خفیفهٔ مشدّه و رای متّصله - ' ) و نس پَتْ ' ( بکسر نون و سکون سین وسین مهمله ) - و چون آنرا با کلمهٔ دیگر رصل کنند ، همزه را در حالت درج حدف نمایند - چه قاعدهٔ کلّیه است که هر کلمه که در اول آن همزه بود ، چون آن را با کلمهٔ دیگر وصل کنند همزه را در حالت درج حذف نمایند - مثل مُهیس، ( بمیم مفتوح و های مکسور و یای مجهول - ، ) يعنى ماهب و خداوند زمين، و امثال آن - و آن وا نيز بر يادشاة و زمیندار و صاحب ملک اطلاق کنند - چه مُهی و مُهِ، چنانکه گذشت، بمعنی 'زمین ' باشد - ششم ایسر ' ( بهمزه مکسوره و یای معروف و سین

<sup>1</sup> A. and B. omit نيز.

قوقاني خفيفه B. omits down to

B. again omits from here down to next.

مهمله مضموم و را') در (سَهَنْسُرْتُ أَن را بشين معجمه استعمال كفند -.426 مثل كَابيسُر، بكاف تازي و بلى موحدة خفيفتين، باول ممدودة (fol. 42b) ر ثانی مکسور و یای معروف -- ) یعنی اصاحب و خداوند شعرا و امثال آن - چه کاب بمعنی شعر، باشد - هفتم اند، (بهمزهٔ مکسوره و نون مفونه و دال خفیفه ) مثل نُرِند ( بنون مفتوح و رای مکسور ... ) یعنی اصلحب و خداوند مردان ، و امثال آن - چه نَر بمعنی امرد ، باشد - هشتم راج ، ( برای ممدوده و جیم تازی خفیفه ، ) مثل کَ راج ، (بکاف تازی و بای موحده خفیفتین، بفتر اول و سکون ثانی،) \* يعنى ' ملك الشّعرا ، چه كَبّ بمعى ' شاعر ، باشد - و امثال أن - نهم آیت ، ( بفتم همزه و سکون یای تحتاني و تای فوقاني خفیفه ، ) مثل أهلیت ، ( بدال اثقل و لام مفتوحتین و سنون یلی تحتانی ... ، ) یعنی ماهب و خداوند <sup>8</sup> سير ، و امثال آن - چه دَّهالُ بمعنى سير ، باشد -دهم آرَتُ ( بهمزهٔ ممدوده و واو مفتوحه و تای فوقانی خفیفه ) و آن مخصوص مونث است - مثل لَحْهمارت ( بفتر لام و سكون جيم عجمين ثقیله و میم ممدوده - ) یعنی نفی نفی صاحب دولت و امثال آن - چه لَحْهِمي، (بیای معروف،) بمعنی دولت، باشد - و در آخر تای فوقاني يلى معروف نيز استعمال كنند ، مثل لَحُّهمآوتي ، و امثال آن \*

مغلونه A. has 1

<sup>.</sup>بمعنى B. has 2

"كلماتيكة در اواخر اسماء فايدة معنى فاعليت بخشند " و آن پني <sup>1</sup>کلمه است : اول اَیّا، ( بفتح همزلا و تشدید یای تعتانی ممدوده، ) مثل كِهَلَيّاً، ( بكسر كاف تازي (fol. 43a) ثقيله و فتح الم و تشديد ياى .43a تحتاني ممدرده') 2 يعنى 'بازي كننده' - ر امثال آن - چه كهيل بمعنى 'بازي و لهو و لعب ' باشد - دويم وًار ' ( بواو ممدودة و را ' ) مثل كهلُّوَارِ ( بكسر كاف تازي ثقيله و سكون لام ) يعلى و بازي كذذه ، -و امثال آن - سيوم آر ا ( بالف ممدودة و را ا ) مثل كهادر ا بكسر كاف تازی ثقیله °و لام ممدوده ، یعنی ، بازی کننده ، - و در آخر آن یای معروف نيز استعمال كففد مثل كهالَري و امثال آن - چهارم آك، ( بالف ممدودة و كاف تازي خفيفه ) مثل بيراك ، ١ ( بفتر ٥ باي عجمی خفیفه و سکرس یای تحتانی و رای ممدوده ... ) یعنی شنا کننده ، و امثال أن - پنجم أو ، ( بهمزه مضمومه و واو معروف ،) مثل بَتَّاو ، ( بفتم بلى موحدة خفيفه و تلى فوقاني مثقلة ممدودة - ، ) يعنى ، راة روندة و مسافر، و امثال آن \*

"کلماتیکه در اواخر اسماء فایدهٔ معنی مصدری دهند " و آن هشت کلمه است:

اول بو ٔ (ببای موحدهٔ خفیفهٔ مضموم و واوِ مجهول ٔ) مثل بولّبو ٔ (ببای موحدهٔ خفیفه مضموم و واو مجهول و لام موقوف -- ٔ) یعنی

<sup>1</sup> B. omits the word .

<sup>.</sup> بوار مهدوده B. omits down to

is spurious here. و سكون 8 In B.

بعنی B. has misplaced بعنی

<sup>.</sup> بفتے B. omite 5

"سخن گفتن ، و امثال أن - دويم أني ، ( بالف ممدودة و همزا مليّنه و یلی معروف ،) مثل تَرْنَائي ، ١ ( بفتم تلی فرقاني خفيفه و سكون را .436 و نون ممدودة - ، يعلى (fol. 43b) 'جواني ' و امثال آن - چه تُرُن ' ( بفتم تای فوقانی و ضم (ا — )) بمعنی 'جوان ' باشد - سیوم آپو' (بالف ممدودة و بای عجمی خفیفه مضموم و ولو مجهول ) مثل مُتَّابِو، ( بمیم مضموم و تای فوقانی مثقله ممدوده) یعنی و فربهی، ـ و در تعارف روزمره در آخر آن بجای واو مجهول الف استعمال كففد و گویند: مُثَّایا، و امثال آن - چهارم پَن، ( ببلی عجمی خفیفه مفتوح ر نون ، ) مثل بَالٌ پن ، (ببای موحدة خفیفه ممدودة و لام موقوف - ، ) يعني وطفوليت و كودكي و امثال آن - و در آخر نون پُن واو مجهول و نون مغنونه نيز الحق كنند و الويند: بَالْپَنُونَ - و در تعارف روز مرَّة بجاى رار مجهول الف استعمال كنند ر گويند: بَالَّيْفَانَّ - ينجم نونَّ ، (بنون مضموم و راو مجهول و نون مغنونه ،) مثل آرٌ نونٌ ، ( بالف ممدودة و واو موقوفه - " ) يعني " أمدن " - و در تعارف روزمره بجاي واو الف استعمال کنند، مثل آوْنَانَ، و امثال آن - ششم " پَتْ، (ببای عجمی خفیفه مفتوح و تای فوقانی مثقله') مثل چِکَنْ پُتْ ' ( بجیم عجمی و کاف تازی خفیفتین ، بکسر اول و فتر ثانی و سکون نون - ، ) یعنی

<sup>1</sup> In A. though the word is spelt as tarna'I, it is written as taruna'i تَرَنَائِي.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A. corrects the spelling in the margin, which I have given as text here. The actual spelling in the text of the three MSS. has: بفتحتبن (taran).

<sup>.</sup> يَت B. omits the word

'رعنائي و زيبائی و خود نمائي ' و امثال آن - هفتم آبِ ' ( بالف ممدودة و بای عجمی خفیفه ' ) مثل ملابِ ' ( بمیم مکسورة و لام ممدودة — ' ) یعنی ' برخوردن و ملاقات کردن ' (fol. 44a) و امثال آن - . 44a هشتم آو ' ( بالف ممدودة و واو ' ) مثل بَناو ' ( بفتح بای موحدة خفیفه و نون ممدودة — ' ) یعنی ' ساختن و آراستن ' - و امثال آن \*

"كلمانيكه در اواخر اسماء فايدة معنى وصفيّة دهند" و أن دة كلمه است؛:

اول تائي، (بناى فوقافي خفيفة معدودة و همزة ملينة و ياى معروف،) مثل سيامتائي، (بكسر سين مهملة معدودة با ياى مشعرمه و ميم موقوفه—) يعنى (بكسر سين مهملة معدودة با ياى مشعرمه رسياة، باشد - و آن را بدرن جزو دويم كه إي باشد نيز استعمال كنند، مثل سيامتا و امثال آن - درم آت، (بالف معدودة و تاى فوقافي مثلل سيامتا و امثال آن - درم آت، (بالف معدودة و تاى فوقافي مثقله،) مثل چنفات، (بجيم عجمى و كاف تازى خفيفتين، بكسر اول و سكون ثاني و نون معدودة - ) يعنى "صفت دهنية و چربى، و امثال آن - سيوم آرت، (بالف معدودة و وار مفتوعه و تاى فوقافي مثقله،) مثل مهروق، (بكسر ميم و سكون ها و راى معدودة —) يعنى "صفت افوقاني مثقله،) افوقيت و زنى، و امثال آن - چه مهري، (بكسر اول و سكون ها و راى معدودة —) يعنى "صفت مكسور و ياى معروف،) بمعنى "زن، باشد - چهارم آس، (بالف

<sup>1</sup> A omits مفت.

ممدوده و سین مهمله ) مثل متَّهاس ، ( بمیم مکسور و تای فوقانی اثقل ممدودة -- ) يعني مفت عادوت و شيريني ، و امثال آن - پنجم إيل ، 44t (بهمزهٔ مکسوره و یلی معروف و لام) برای (fol. 44b) مذکر در آخر 1 لام واو مجهول لاحق كذذد 2 و كويند: رَفَّكِيلو، ( بفتر وا و نون 3 مغذونه و كاف عجمه خفيفة مكسور و ياي معروف -- ،) يعني مردي موصوف بصفت رنگینی ، ۴ و در تعارف روزمره بجای واو الف استعمال کنند ، مثل رَنَّكيلاً ، و امثال آن - و براى مونث يلى معروف الحق نمايند و گویند: رَنَّالیلی ، یعنی ، زنی موصوف بصفت رنالینی ، و امثال آن -ششم سار٬ ( بسین مهملهٔ ممدوده و را٬) مثل ملّنسار٬ ( بکسر میم و نتے لام و سکون نون --- ) یعنی موصوف بصفت بر خورد و ملاقات ، - هفتم کا، (بکاف تازی خفیفه ممدوده،) و آن مخصوص بمونث و زن است -مثل ابهسارِکا، (بفتر همزه و سکون بای موحده ثقیله و سین مهمله ممدودة و رابي مكسوره) يعلى 'زني موصوف بصفت فسق و بد كاري، چه اُبهسار بمعنى 'فسق و بد كارى ، بود ـ و امثال آن ـ هشتم آيون ، (بالف ممدوده و یای تعتانی مضموم و واو مجهول و نون مغفونه) مثل دَّهَاًيونَّ (بكسر دال اثقل و تاى فوقانى مثقله ممدودة -- ) يعنى وصفت و قاحت و بیشرمی، و رامثال آن و نهم اول، (بهمزه مضمومه و واو مجهول و لام ) - بواي مذكر در أخر لام واو مجهول لاحق

منونه B. has عليه. 3 B. and C. have علونه.

<sup>4</sup> B. omits the text down to the next word رنگننی.

نمایند و گویند: مَجهولو، (بعیم مفتوح و جیم تازی ثقیلهٔ مضموم و واو مجهول — ) یعنی مردی موصوف بصفت میانگی، و در متعارف ابجای واو الف استعمال کنند و گویند: مَجهولا و امثال آن و و برای مونث در آخر لام (fol. 45a) یای معروف لاحق نمایند و گویند . 45a مُجهولی و امثال آن و دهم اوهان، (بهمزه مضمومه و واو مجهول مجهولی و های معدوده و نون مغنونه و ) برای مذکر، بعد از ها الف استعمال کنند، مثل بَهکوهان، (بفتے بای موحده ثقیله و ضم کاف عجمی فضففه و راو مجهول،) یعنی مردی موصوف بصفت سرخی نیمرنگ، چه بهگوا، (بفتے اول و سکون ثانی و واو معدوده،) مرخ و نیم رنگ، و را گویند و برای مونث بعد از ها بجای الف یای معروف استعمال و اگویند و مالی مونث بعد از ها بجای الف یای معروف استعمال و امثال آن \*

"کلماتیکه در اواخر اسماء فایدهٔ معنی تصغیر دهند" - و تصغیر در اصطلاح عرب مر کسی را خُرد و حقیر کردن است - و آن جهار کلمه است:

اول رَا (بواو ممدوده ) مثل لَنَكُرُوا (بغتم لام و نون مغنونه مغن

<sup>1</sup> A. and B. have تعارف. 2 B. omits غفيفه.

<sup>3</sup> As spelt, the word should have been written without the final ونون مغلونة, thus: نبأوى); nevertheless, the correct reading is just as given.

منونه B. and C. have

آن ، چه لَنَّكُرُ بمعنى اشوخ اباشد - و براي تصغير مونت بجاي واو یا استعمال کفند، ( بیلی تحقانی ممدوده، ) مثل گگریا، ( بکانین .456 عجميّين خفيفتين مفتوحين و سكون را - ، ) يعنى "سبوچه، و امثال آن - چه گاگر بمعنی اسبوا باشد - و یای مذکوره برای مذکر افاده معنى نسبت كند - مثل كَنُوجِيا، (بكاف تازى (fol. 45b) خفيفه و نون مفتوحتین و سکون واو و جیم تاری خفیفه موقوف - ') یعنی 'مردى منسوب بكَنُوج ' و امثال آن ۔ و كَنُوج نام شهريست مشهور در هذد - دریم را ( برای ممدوده ) مثل میهرا ( بمیم مسکور و یای مجهول و های موقوف - ') یعنی 'بارانک' - و امثال آن - سیوم أونا (بهمزة مفتوحه و سكون واو و نون ممدودة) مثل دُّهتُّونا (بضم دال اثقل و فتم تلى فوقانى مثقله و سكون واو - ') يعنى 'پسر كوچك و خَرِد، و امثال آن - چه دُّهوتا، ( ناول مضموم و واو مجهول و تلى فوقانی مثقله ممدوده) بمعذی 'پسر' باشد - جهارم اُوت' (بهمزه مضمومه و واو معروف و تایی فوقانی مثقله ) برایی مذکر واو مجهول در آخر آن لا حق كذند ر گويند: كَلُوتُو، (بفتر كاف تاري خفيفه و لام مضمومه و واو معروف - ' ) یعنی 'سیاهک' - و گاه بجایی \* راو معروف \* واو مجهول نيز استعمال كففد - مثل بَهروتو، ( بفتر باي موحدة ثقيله و رامي مضمومه و واو مجهول - ) يعني ديشتارة

<sup>1</sup> B. omits down to مكون واو

<sup>2</sup> A. and B. omit

و در آخر بجاي واو مجهول B. omits down to .

گرچک، - و امثال آن - ر در هر دو صورت در تعارف روزمره در آخر بجای واو مجهول الف استعمال کنند - مثل کُلُول و بهروای و امثال آن - و برای مونت بجای الف یلی معروف لاحق نمایند، مثل کُلُولی و بهرولی و امثال آن \*

"کلماتیکه در اواخر اسماء فایده معنی (fol. 46a) دارندگی .46a بخشند" و آن در کلمه است:

اول دَهر (بدال ثقیله مفتوح و را ) مثل گردهر (بکسر کاف عجمی که خفیفه و سکون را <sup>2</sup> — ) یعنی دارندهٔ کوه و امثال آن و گردهر نام کانه است ، چه گویند کانه در وقتی کوه را برسر دست گرفته بود و ازان باز او را گردهر نامیدند و کلمه مذکور در آخر اسم زمین افاده معنی کوه کند و مثل دهرادهر و ربغتم دال ثقیله و رای ممدوده — ) یعنی دارندهٔ زمین و باشد و امثال آن و دریم دهاری و زمین و باشد و امثال آن و دریم دهاری و ربی معروف ) مثل جادهاری و بدال ثقیله ممدوده و رای مکسور و یای معروف ) مثل جادهاری ( بجیم تازی خفیفه مفتوح و تای ه فوتانی مثقله ممدوده — ) یعنی دارندهٔ جات و امثال آن و جات گیسوهای بهم چسپیده و یک لخت گشته باشد \*

"كلماتيكه در اواخر اسماء فايدة معنى دهندگي بخشند" و أن نيز دو كلمه است:

ا B. omits

<sup>.</sup> فوفاني B. omits . ر

اول دَائِي، (بدال خفيفه ممدوده و همزهٔ مليّنه و يلى معروف،)
مثل دُكَهْدائِي، (بضم دال خفيفه و سكون كاف تازي ثقيله - ،) يعنى

رنج و آزار دهنده، و امثال آن - دويم دَائِک، (بدال خفيفه ممدوده و همزه مليّنه و كاف تازي خفيفه،) مثل سُكَهْدَائِک، (بضم سين مهمله و سكون كاف تازي ثقيله - ،) يعنى ، آرام دهنده، و امثال آن \*

"کلماتیکه در اواخر اسماء فایده معنی کذندگی دهند" و آن نیز دو کلمه است:

4 اول (fol. 46b) كُرْ ( بكاف تازي خفيفه مفتوح و را ) مثل دِنكَرْ ،

( بكسر دال خفيفه و سكوس نوس - ) يعنى 'روز كننده' و امثال آس آن را بر أنتاب اطلاق كنند - دويم كُرِّنَا ( بفتح كاف تازي خفيفه و سكون را

و تاى فوقانى خفيفه ، ممدوده ) مثل كُن كُرْنَا ( بضم كاف عجمى خفيفه و سكون نوس - ) يعنى ' نفع و فايده كننده ، و امثال آن \*

"كلماتيكه در اواخر اسماء فايده معنى غارت و غصبية و ربودگي دهند" و آن نيز دو كلمه است :

اول هَرْ (بهای مفتوحه و را ) مثل مَنْ هَرْ (بفتح میم و سکوس نوس — ) یعنی مغارت کنندهٔ دل و دلوبا ، و امثال آن و در آخر آن نون نیز لاحق کنند و گویند مَنْ هَرَن و برای مونث در آخر نون یای معروف لاحق کنند ، گویند مَنْ هَرْني ، یعنی ، زنی دلوبا ، دویم هَرّتا ، (بفتح ها و سکون را و تای فوقانی خفیفه ممدوده ) مثل بکی هَرّتا ، (ببلی موحده خفیفه ممدوده و یای تحتایی معروف — ، ) یعنی ، دور کنندهٔ باد و باد بر ، و امثال آن \*

هار (بهای ممدوده و را ) کلمه ایست که در اواخر اساء فایده معنی لیاقت و سزاواری دهد - مثل هوس هار (بهای مضموم و واو مهول و نون موقوف - ) یعنی شدنی و لایق و سزاوار شدن - و امثال آن \*

أوت ، ( بفتع همزة ر سكون وار و تاى فوقاني مثقله، ) كلمة ايست كة در اواخر اسماء فايدة معنى آلتيته دهد - مثل كسَّنُوت ، ( 1 بكسر كاف تازي خفيفه و عسكون السين مهمله و فتر نون و سكون راو - ، ) يعفى 'چیزی که بدان (fol. 47a) دهقانی کرده شود ' و امثال آن - چه کسان '.47a ( بكسر كاف تازى خفيفه و سين مهملة ممدودة و نون ، ) بمعنى ، دهقان ، باشد - و كاة براى مذكر در آخر آن الفي الحق كفقد و كويفد: كَچُهوتًا ، ( بفتے کاف تازی خفیفه و جیم عجمی ثقیله و سکوں واو - ' ) یعنی 'چيزى كه بدال ستر عورت كنند' - چه كاچه' ( بكاف تازي خفيفة ممدودة و جيم عجمي ثقيله ، ) بمعنى ، عورت ، و كش ران باشد - و برامي مونت يلى معروف الحق نمايند، مثل كَسَوِّتي، ( بكاف تاري خفيفه و سین مهملهٔ مفتوح و سکون واو - ') یعنی 'چیزی که بدان عیار زر و نقره گیرند ' - و امثال آن - چه کُس ' ( بالفتر ِ ') بمعنی ' عیار گرفتن بود ' -و گاه كلمة مدكور افادة معنى ظرفيّت كند - مثل كَجَّرُرتّى، ( بكاف و جيم

<sup>1</sup> In B. کسوت is spurious here. 2 A. and B. omit سکون.

<sup>3</sup> B. omits down to next سين مهملة ممدودة.

<sup>.</sup> بعنی محل پوشیدنی A. has the note

<sup>5</sup> A. has the marginal note . کش بکاف فارسی مکسور بغل را گویند. Kaš-i-rān, means 'the groin ', and kaš also means 'arm-pit' or 'groin'.

تازیمی خفیفتین ، بفتم اول و سکون ثانی و فتم را و سکون واو --- ) یعنی ، چیزی که در آن سرمه نگاهدارند ، و امثال آن \*

بین (ببای موحده خفیفهٔ مکسور و نون ) کلمه ایست که در اواخر اسماه فایده معنی بی و دون وغیره و جز دهد ، مثل لال آبین ( بلامین ، بلام اول ممدوده و ثانی موقوف — ) یعنی 'بی معشوق' و امثال آن و و لال بمعنی 'معشوق' باشد و گاه در آخر نون الف و نونِ مغنونه نیز بیغزایند و گویند: لال بنان و و گاه هر دو لفظ مذکوره را در اول اسم آورند و گویند: بین لال و بنان لال و رامثال آن \*

مدردتین ) کلمه ایست که در اواخر اسماء فایده معنی ظرف مکان دهد - مثل دهرم سالا ) یعنی 'جای عبادت و خیرات و دینداری و خدا پرستی - و امثال آن - و کاه آن را بدون الف آخر استعمال کنند - مثل تُکسال او بفتح تای فوقانی مثقله و سکون کاف تازی خفیغه - ) یعنی 'جای سکه زدن و عیار گرفتی زو و فقره' - و امثال آن \*

آهُندَ (بالف ممدودة و هاى مفتوحة و نون قمنونة و دال خفيفه ) كلمة ايست كه در اواخر اسماء فايدة معنى شامة و بوى دهد - مثل مَجْهِلًا هَندَ (بفتح ميم و سكون جيم قعجمى ثقيلة و لام ممدودة -- ) يعنى وايحة كوية مانند بوى ماهى و امثال آن \*

<sup>.</sup>عجمي A. omits

جُرِ ( بجیم عجمی خفیفه مفتوح و را ) کلمه ایست که در آخر اس درخت افاده معنی آهو و بوزینه کند - مثل ا روزم بجر ( برلی مضموم و واو معروف و کاف تازی ثقیله موقوف ) و امثال آس - و در آخر اسم صحرا و بیابانی نیز افاده همان معنی و مردم صحرائی و بیابانی کند - مثل بنجر ( بفتح بای موحده خفیفه و سکون انوس - ) و امثال آن - و در آخر اسم آب افاده معنی ابر و باران کند ، مثل ا جُلتَج ( بغتم جیم تازی خفیفه و سکون لام - ) و امثال آن - و در آخر اسم آب افاده معنی ابر و باران آن - و در آخر اسم شب افاده معنی ، جنه کند ، مثل نشجر ، ( بکسر نون و سکون سین مهمله - ) - و امثال آن \*

مَیْنِی ' (بمیم مفنوح و همزهٔ مکسوره و یای معروف ') کلمه ایست (fol. 48a. - 48a.) که دیر اواخر اسماء فایده معنی کثرت و انبوهی دهد - 48a. مثل جَلَّ مَیْنِی ' (بجیم تازی خفیفه مفتوح و لام ۔۔۔) یعنی ' رود بار و دریا بار' - و امثال آن - چه جَلَّ بمعنی ' آب' باشد \*

اَنَسُ ، (بهمزة مغنوحه و نون أمنونه و سين مهمله ) كلمه ايست كه در اواخر اسمار فايدة أمعنى حصّه و بهرة دهد، مثل يَسْوَانْس،

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Though the word is spelt as rukh-car, it is written rükh-car.

B. omits فنون B. omits down to the word عنون

<sup>4</sup> A, has أجنه which is incorrect.

<sup>5</sup> A. has معفونة, which is also correct so far the pronunciation of the word is concerned.

ه معنى A. omits

(بفتے دال خفیفه و سکون سین مهمله و واو ممدوده و نون مغذونه ---) یعنی دهم حصه ، - و امثال آن \*

اُرتي ' (بغتم همزة و سكون واو و تلى نوقانى خفيفه مكسور و يلى معروف ') كلمه ايست كه در اواخر اسماء فايدة معنى افدازة و مقدار دهد - مثل سَمْجَهوتِي ' (بغتم سين مهمله و سكون ميم و فتم جيم تازى ثقيله و سكون واو — ') يعنى ' اندازة و مقدار فهميدن ' و امثال آن \*

